THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA AND SPAIN.

A Secret Mission to the Insurgents.

The New York *Herald* of this morning prints the following from Washington:—

A despatch was telegraphed from here last night to certain newspapers purporting to give the views of the President on the all-absorbing question of the Cuban insurrection, on the authority of a Cabinet officer. Diligent inquiry would lead to the belief that the Cabinet officer who communicated the intelligence was either badly informed or endeavored to mislead the correspondent, for the statements made therein fail to meet with confirmation. In regard to the views of the President on this subject, it may be stated on good authority that one of the President's nearest confidants, whose name your correspondent is not now at liberty to divulge, has been sent to Cuba on a secret mission, the object of which is to obtain all the information accessible in relation to the importance of the Cuban revolution, and to report to the President the exact chances for making the movement successful. On the strength of this report will depend the action which is to be taken by our Government with regard to the recognition of Cuban independence. The views of the agent who has been selected for this important mission are such that no circumstance will be lost sight of that will tend to present the affairs of the revolutionists in a favorable light.

Spain and the United States.

The *World's* Washington correspondent of yesterday says:—

The Foreign Relations Committee have before them a list of five hundred and twenty-seven summary executions reported to have been made by the Spanish authorities on the Island of Cuba within the last three-and-a-half months. This list is to be most diligently scanned—first, to see if it is entirely correct; second, to see if any Americans are included in it. The list produces great excitement, and even if Americans are not found in it, ingenuity is aiding indignation to discover if the cruelty cannot be made the subject of representation of some sort or other. The rumors regarding contemplated expeditions from the States to Cuba are not incorrect. A force of formidable dimensions is being prepared. A prominent Western General of volunteers is in command already, and attention is being diverted from the real port of embarkation by the publication of false places as intended. The real point has not been selected, but it will be neither at New Orleans nor New York. This may be relied on. The last proposal of the insurgent agents is that both parties be allowed to buy arms and ammunition in the States in open market. There seems to be no way of getting at this, unless it be allowed *sub rosa*, short of recognition. The initiative in recognition our Government will not take, but the insurgents' friends here aver that the steamer expected from Vera Cruz at New York to-morrow or next day will bring news of the recognition of the insurgents by Mexico and Bogota, and that their act will be soon followed by Chili, Colombia, and Ecuador. This is what they say, and of its truth the arrival of advices per steamer will soon show one way or another. It is certain that insurgent agents have been prosecuting efforts for recognition in Mexico and in the South American republic for many weeks. The hatred of those countries towards Spain has been their lever. Meantime the Government's intention to protect American citizens in Cuba, and American vessels in Cuban waters, continues unchanged.

MARYLAND.

A Murder on the Eastern Shore.

The Norfolk *Virginian* has advices stating that a shocking murder was committed in Eastville, Northampton county, on Wednesday of last week. It says:—

It appears that between 11 and 12 o'clock on Wednesday night two white boys were passing near the store of Mr. Westcott, when they saw a negro rush out and make off. They fired upon him twice, but without success, and upon entering the store found the body of Mr. Westcott, dead, his head nearly severed from his body, and lying in a pool of blood. The alarm was immediately given, but the lateness of the hour prevented any active pursuit being made that night, but enough was seen to show that a desperate struggle had taken place, and traces of blood were seen leading from the house. At an early hour the next morning the citizens of the place, accompanied by many negroes, turned out *en masse* in search of the murderer. Following the bloody traces, they led to the cabin of a negro by the name of Wright, living about a mile from the village, where blood was found in the yard. Wright was not at home. The woods in the neighborhood were thoroughly scoured, and about 1 o'clock a negro by the name of Collins found the fugitive secreted in the top of a fallen tree. The blood upon the ground and in his cabin was then ascertained to have been caused by a severe cut upon the arm of Wright, supposed to have been received in the death struggle with the murdered man.

After his arrest, Wright confessed that he had committed the murder for the purpose of plundering the store. That he had planned it, and in order to effect an entrance with less difficulty, had dressed himself in his wife's clothes. He stated that when he went to the door and knocked, Mr. Westcott, finding that it was a woman, apparently, came down and admitted him. After talking a little, he took the opportunity, when his victim's attention was turned away, and stabbed him in the neck, inflicting a fatal wound. To make sure, however, he stabbed him twice more, when, becoming alarmed at voices, he rushed from the house. This account is corroborated by finding several articles in the store known to belong to his wife, such as a shawl and a button which had been torn from her dress.

Threats were freely made of lynching the murderer, but better counsels prevailed, and he was lodged in the jail of the place to await a trial. Three other arrests have been made, and all of the suspected parties are now in confinement.

Mr. Westcott was an old gentleman of about sixty years of age, and was much respected by all who knew him.

LONGSTREET.

The History of His Letter.

A writer in the *Banner of the South* (Father Ryan's paper), under date of Alexandria, Va., March 24, says:—

"And now about that letter; and what I now say, I have direct, as spoken by Longstreet himself, when in an adjoining county to this, last year, visiting a valued friend. He says that after the war closed he was in New Orleans, and also many other Confederate Generals, and on a certain occasion, being in conversation with some of his brother officers, it was thought that they were looked upon with distrust and hate by the United States authorities, that a letter written by some one or more of those on the subject would be a benefit to the South. Longstreet being the ranking General, was pitched upon to write the letter. General Longstreet says he thought some expression from him, or all of them, accepting the situation, would be of benefit to the South. He says the letter was written by himself, and afterwards handed around among his brother officers for their consideration, some of whom approved altogether, some altered some of the expressions, and the letter was then returned to him (General Longstreet) for publication. It was published, and you know the storm it raised, and now comes the disgraceful part of the proceeding. Those very generals who approved of that letter slunk from our loved General, and left him alone to bear the brunt of the reproach called up to the South by that letter. No one has had the manliness to acknowledge that he knew anything of it; and General Longstreet, with that doggedness of disposition which rendered his corps invincible, said he was able to bear it all, and would not murmur; that that letter had caused trouble enough to let it stop with him.

Nor did he depart from this determination, except on one occasion, just after the letter was published, he met one of the generals referred to above on the street, who immediately crossed to the other side, not wishing to recognize him. A few days afterwards, as General Longstreet sat in the St. Charles Hotel in conversation with some friends, this General came in, but did not recognize Longstreet; smarting under this insult, he called to the former, and said:—"I wish to say to these gentlemen in your presence, that you were one of the men who proposed this letter, and the last one who read it before publication, and as much in the mud as I in the mire."

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1869.

Just as we are congratulating ourselves on the possession of new and beautiful market-houses, the State Legislature informs us that citizens of other States are not to be allowed to possess stalls therein. Is not this an exquisite piece of legislation? Is it not enough to make paterfamilias froth at the mouth and denounce the frenzied framers of laws at Albany? We thought that the price of "feed" was already sufficiently high, without its being increased by monopoly. The bill is a "demnition" bill, as Mr. Mantalini would say, in all its features. The price which New York drovers and hucksters ask for their commodities is already enormous. No one but a man in easy circumstances can hope to have much epicurian delight in the metropolis nowadays. May good digestion wait on appetite and *wealth* on both, ought to be the new reading of "Macbeth's" toast, for appetite and digestion are likely to fare badly without it. The market gardeners of Long Island are already flapping their wings over their discomfited of New Jersey and Connecticut, who expected to have a finger in the pie. We miss the golden churnings of Philadelphia—the glorious butter that looks as though it were prepared from an emulsion of butter-cups. The result of this legalized monopoly will be the erection of numerous private markets, the upper stories of which can be used as public halls or private offices, whilst the lower ones are rented as stalls.

On Saturday, Mr. Assessor Webster, worsted for the time being in his encounter with the brokers, was overcome by his feelings and a photograph album. His emotions, like the bulls and bears, were too much for him, for on opening the album he found it to contain the photographs of the assistant assessors of the Thirty-second district who had aided and abetted him in his late struggles. The peculiar fitness and qeauty of this presentation may not be strikingly evident to the public at large, but are supposed to be a very strong appeal to the bosom of the abridged Webster.

The terms in which Mr. Dana declines the Appraisership are no insignificant tribute to the press. He will not abandon a more important position for a less important one; he will continue to serve his Government in his present capacity, while declining to serve it in an appointment directly under it. But whether Mr. Dana manages his own paper, or whether his managing editor manages it, is a question among his employes. Mr. Dana himself is very seldom seen. He glides in and out, as silent as a sunbeam, and as shady as a shadow, with a timid "good evening," or "good morning," as the case may be, to the sub-editors and reporters sprinkled around. His recent managing man, Mr. England, has subsided from the editorial desk into the business department, whence he sallies forth and drums up advertisers with a pertinacity which amounts to positive genius, and stamps him as one of the most accomplished buttonholers of the age. The editorial rooms of the *Sun* have also lately been strengthened by reinforcements from the *Tribune*. For reasons as satisfactory as they are secret, Dr. Wood, the recent night-editor, and A. J. Cummings, the recent city-editor of the *Tribune*, are now contributing to the *Sun's* effulgence.

Have you any female reporters in Philadelphia? We have here, exclusive of those who prepare reports for the *Revolution*. In making the tour of the newspaper offices, you occasionally encounter a sharp-looking woman, at any age between twenty and thirty, and wearing a bedraggled dress. She possesses loquacity and pertinacity. She can write short hand as glibly as she can use long tongue, and you give her something to transact with the one in order to be rid of the importunity of the other. This is one of the New York female reporters. She is seen at public meetings. Eminently respectable, and pre eminently unattractive, she threads the thoroughfares with a hawkish hankering after sensation, upon which, once found, she swoops and pounces with her beak and talons with an *abandon* worthy her masculine rivals. Another variety of the human fringe that hang raveling on the edges of the big newspapers is the "obituary writer," who may be said to live by other people's deaths. He is a sort of reportorial "Brown," who keeps himself in victuals and clothes by anticipating the demise of distinguished persons ages. The other day, for instance, I met Ante-mortem (who writes for the *Imperialist*) at a Broadway restaurant—it may have been the Tremont House, or it may have been Pfaff's. I took the liberty of an old acquaintance to ask him how he eked out his salary, only expressing it much more gracefully than this. "Oh," replied Ante-mortem, "I'm writing obituaries for the *Herald*. I write one a day on any distinguished person I happen to have met abroad—any one that's over fifty, that is—and when their deaths are announced by cable why then the article is all ready." The pigeon-holes of the various newspapers are, in fact, filled with obituaries on living celebrities, and I should say that at Ante-mortem's rate of recollection and composition he fills one pigeon-hole per day.

Mr. Bergh and Justice Dowling have quarrelled at last. Friends of both parties saw that the crisis could not be long delayed. At a recent case dragged into the Tombs, the Justice decided that the complaint was trivial, and that Mr. Bergh was in the wrong. Thereupon an editorial paragraph found its way into the *Herald*, censuring the justice and talking sweetness about Bergh and his benevolence towards beasts. This paragraph Dowling insists upon attributing to that gentleman's underhand management, and consequently, when a fresh case was brought before him on Saturday, refused to hear it at all, and announced his intention in future of sending all such cases to a court, "where," in the Justice's withering language, "a higher order of intelligence prevails." If there is anything upon which the Sphinx of the Tombs Police Court prides himself, it is upon his general intelligence, although, truth to say, his language is not remarkable for the acquaintance it displays with the rudiments of grammar. Mr. Bergh—who is a gentleman—in vain protested his innocence of all collusion in the matter. The Sphinx was as obstinate and overbearing as ignorance and arrogance clad in authority know how to be, and finally took advantage of his position to inform the prosecutor that he did not believe him, and that must end the matter—which it did.

The writing of letters by actors and actresses to the newspapers has become a regular business. Three of these notes have issued in as many days from Fisk's Opera House, and Mr. Tayleure is in hopes of turning out as many more. Does the *Herald* make a disparaging remark concerning the legs or the lineage, the voice or the virtue, of the last new blonde? The remedy is evident—a note for publication, written in a strain of indignant but tearful protest, concluding with an appeal to the "generosity of the metropolitan public." That's the perfect cure.

The afflictions of Mr. John Brougham, by-the-by, promise to be healed by a complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music. Compliments to an old friend and a justly-celebrated actor and dramatist are all very well; but Mr. Brougham is not absolutely in needy circumstances. He is not yet reduced to going about, in rags, with a cold-victual basket. Many of the actors and actresses who were engaged at the commencement of this season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, however, and who expected to remain there for some months to come, would find a little pecuniary help very pleasant, and, of course, Mr. Brougham, who is notoriously kind-hearted, will be only too glad of seizing upon this occasion of diverting into more needy pockets the greenbacks which his friends are anxious to stuff into his own. Of course he will see this.

And, by the way, I understand the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Company, whose success here has been unrivalled, has made an arrangement to appear at the Arch Street Theatre in your city during the coming summer. Philadelphia will then have an opportunity to view the muscular art in all its glory.

This April exuberance of balm and brightness has filled with purchasers such stores as those of A. T. Stewart, Lord & Taylor, Arnold & Constable, etc. Which are the new fashions and which the old? the uninitiated observer might well ask, in his rambles through those regions. What a curious faculty, by-the-way, is the memory of a fashionable woman! Her brain is like the "miscellaneous item" column of a newspaper; innumerable points are forever slipping through it, no one of which must be repeated, or, if repeated, with such a variation as will make it new. The stores that I have mentioned are almost impassable, and, as I extricate myself from the perfumed, glittering throng, I fancy I see a phantom-like phalanx of fathers and husbands, called upon to foot the bills. ALI BABA.

HALE AGAIN.

The Row Between Him and Perry—All About "Back Hair" and "Whist."

The town has been somewhat exercised over the Hale and Perry difficulty. That Minister Hale should smuggle in goods was not so much; but that he should be caught at it indicated a lack of diplomatic ability that is really disgusting. Hale must be in a fainting condition. When he was Senator in Washington he could steal with entire success. Indeed, I remember the time when John P. Hale stood the foremost man in the nation as a saint. It is enough to make the devil laugh to see what material we make our saints of. In those balmy days of Hale's glory, to touch him on the score of purity would have been as dangerous as it would be were some fool to intimate that the martyred Lincoln were not a saint.

I know, for poor Pierre Soule told me so, that this Perry is a scalawag, not fit for anything but Secretary of Legation. But it strikes me a little hard that he should be held responsible for the bad conduct of his wife, in letting down her back hair in public; how was Perry to help it? He might have remonstrated with her, and said, "Now, my dear, don't let down your back hair in public. It is not proper, and is very disagreeable to the Hales." He might have added, "Now, don't you do it," as the experienced coal-oil man did, when his friend proposed anointing himself. But, if she persisted—and from my knowledge of female nature, I think she would have persisted, if her back hair was soft, full, and flowing, and the back hair of the Hales was scant and not fine—I want to know the justice of holding the husband responsible.

There is always a row between the Minister and the Secretary of Legation. As the Minister has nothing to do, and the Secretary of Legation assists him, they occupy their intermediate hours, spared from toil, in quarrelling with each other, and generally the families take part. I am told by one of the diplomatic corps here, Senor Strapoletta, that Hale's unpopularity at Madrid did not come of his smuggling propensities and practice, but from a habit he had of wetting his thumb with his tongue when dealing the cards in whist. He was passionately fond of whist, and had this, to the hidalgos of Spain, offensive practice. He was very fond of whist, but could get no one to play with him.

The diplomatic circles shunned him like the plague, and when a strange diplomat or courtier appeared at court they would take him aside, and warn him, if he had any regard for the purity of his soul, to avoid Hale's card table. And at last they sought to destroy him by this frivolous charge of smuggling carpets. The publication of this diplomatic muss lifts the curtain from the inner life of our accredited agents abroad. I doubt not but that the curtain could be lifted from before a good many legations, to the amazement and amusement of the American people at home. We send such a queer set abroad.

I was talking to an eminent gentleman, lately selected to fill a responsible diplomatic post, and while conversing he applied the thumb and forefinger to his nose, so as to grasp that organ, and, sneezing, gave a convulsive snort; in a word, he blew his nose in the primitive style.

"You will have to change that sort of thing," I said, "my dear fellow, when you get to your post."

"Why, no! How?"

He knew I had served once in a high diplomatic position, and he listened to my opinions with profound interest. I said:—

"All diplomats use tweezers in blowing their noses. A *charge d'affaires* uses plated ware, the minister resident uses silver, the envoy extraordinary has gold, the ambassador gold set in precious stones. In a like manner each diplomat has a fork to scratch his back."

My friend looked at me inquiringly for some seconds, and then said, in a low tone, "The devil!"—*Wash. Cor. Cin. Commercial.*

HORRIBLE.

Four Children Burned to Death—Heroic Conduct of a Little Boy.

On Tuesday night last, about 10 o'clock, the house of Mr. Nelson Hurst, living about one mile and a half from Poplar Plains, Kentucky, burned up, and four of his children perished in the flames. We have been unable to obtain the full particulars at this writing, but give them as we heard them. On the night in question Mr. Hurst and his wife went over to his father's, about one and a half miles distant, to spend the night, leaving the house in charge of his children, seven in number, the oldest a young lady in her teens. While there Mr. Hurst had occasion to go out of doors, and looking in the direction of his home discovered a large light, and called to his wife that he believed his house was on fire.

He then ran as fast as he could in the direction of his home, and only arrived there in time to find his dwelling nearly consumed and four of his precious offspring shrouded in a fiery bed. Three of the children he found in the yard screaming with fright and wringing their little hands, and naked all but the night-gown placed upon them by an elder sister when they lay down in bed. They had made their escape through the aid of an older brother, aged about twelve years, who afterwards lost his daring life in the fire, in a forlorn hope to save another of his sisters. The scene must have been horrible. And what could have been that affectionate father's feelings when he arrived to find his home reduced to ashes, and his own precious offspring mingled with the burning coals. The picture is too sickening and sorrowful to contemplate or dwell upon. Language has failed to furnish words to expressed the heartrending pangs of that parent bosom, much less to assuage the torrent of tears and groans of the surviving children.

The children had all gone to bed and were asleep, no doubt, when the furious monster made the attack. Some went to sleep, alas! to wake no more in this world of sin and sorrow. The oldest boy, aged 12 years, was first awakened by the strangling smoke; he made a leap for the door, and succeeded in opening it; he then went back into the house and dragged a younger sister from it, and then a second, and then a third, and went back again for the fourth, when lo! the burning roof sank upon his gallant head, and he too was seen no more. The little fellow gave up his life, after saving three of his brothers and sisters, in a daring and heroic act to save the others. The four children who perished, strange to say, are the oldest. They doubtless never awakened, but suffocated with the smoke.

Big Rents.

Mr. A. T. Stewart's property on Broadway, New York, alone is worth about $5,000,000. Mr. W. B. Astor's real estate on Broadway is worth about $3,000,000. The Lorillard estate has $8,000,000 invested in that thoroughfare. The highest store rent paid in Broadway is that of E. S. Jaffray's dry goods store, corner of Leonard street, which brings $60,000. The highest hotel rent is that of the Fifth Avenue, which rates at $100,000 per annum; but the most profitable of all its edifices is Trinity Building. This is occupied by offices. It cost about $200,000, and rents for nearly one-half that sum. Single offices bring from $1000 to $2000, and the coal trade is almost entirely done there.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Heavy Storm in the West—Buildings Shattered by Lightning in St. Louis—The Butler-Kimberly Suit—Presidential Appointments.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE WEST.

Terrible Hail and Rain Storm in St. Louis—Buildings Struck by Lightning—Great Destruction of Property and Intense Excitement—Bishop Duggan.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—The storm king has been holding his saturnalia in this region. Last night we had a deluge of rain, accompanied with vivid lightning and terrific peals of thunder. No particular damage was done, however, though telegraphing was quite out of the question. About noon yesterday a heavy rain-storm, accompanied by lightning and hail, passed over the city. While the merchants were on 'Change the lightning struck the Chamber of Commerce, passing through the dome, damaging paintings, and putting an end to the transactions. At 4 o'clock yesterday the most terrific hail-storm ever witnessed for more than a quarter of a century burst over the city. The rain and hail fell in torrents. The storm came from the west, and unnumbered panes of glass were broken in windows on that side of the buildings.

All the hotels suffered heavy losses from this cause, skylights everywhere have been completely riddled, and an immense amount of damage done to buildings in various parts of the city. Some small buildings were injured or demolished, though no valuable houses were seriously damaged except from broken glass and water. The steeple on the Catholic church was struck by lightning and a good deal shattered. Gardens suffered severe loss by the breaking of the glass in hot-house frames and by the injury to plants. The west side of the *Republican* office had forty windows literally riddled with hail, causing the building to look like a wreck; 250 panes of glass were broken. It is estimated that at least $20,000 worth of glass was broken in the city. Over a thousand street lamps are broken. Baylie's large menagerie tent, in the western part of the city, was lowered at the approach of the storm so that it formed in funnel shape, through which fifty bushels of hail passed into the arena. Terrific consternation was created among the animals, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the lions, tigers, and other animals were kept from bursting their cages. Two persons were said to have had each a leg broken in some way. The storm came up very suddenly and created a frightful confusion among horses and carriages. Two funerals on their way to the cemeteries were overtaken by the storm, and the horses to both hearses ran away, overturning the vehicles, and throwing the coffins into the street. It is impossible to detail the innumerable incidents of the storm, and it is a miracle that that no lives were lost and so few persons injured. The storm extended east and west as far as heard from.

Bishop Duggan, of Chicago, has arrived here and taken up his residence with relatives until he recovers his health. The affairs of the diocese are said to be in rather an anomalous condition. The bishopric of Chicago is a corporation created by an act of the Legislature. There is no ecclesiastical authority to appoint any administrator to manage the affairs of that corporation, so there can be legal transfer of property or other like business performed. No Bishop of Chicago can be appointed during the lifetime of Bishop Duggan unless he resigns, and he is not in a condition to do so even if willing. This circumstance adds additional embarrassment to the affair.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Suit Against Butler—Another Murder Reported—The Coming Odd Fellows' Jubilee.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The case of Kimberly Brothers vs. General Butler, Chief Justice Chase and Judge Giles presiding, is now progressing in the United States Circuit Court. Much interest is manifested, and the court-room is packed with spectators and the bar filled with members of the profession. General Butler himself is present, and aids his counsel, Caleb Cushing and William Schley. Robert J. Brent and Meade Addison are for the Kimberlys. Brent is now speaking to the point of quashing the indictment. The case will probably occupy some days.

A despatch from Cumberland, Md., says a man named Jay Johnson, a messenger of Harnden's Express, was murdered there yesterday by a man named Duckworth, a miner.

Aquilla Johnson, an old defender of Baltimore, died yesterday in his ninetieth year.

The Trappe Church in Harford county was burned yesterday.

An immense number of Odd Fellows from Baltimore are preparing to attend the Philadelphia celebration.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Dead Letter Office.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Charles Lyman, of Vermont, has been appointed Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office, Post Office Department, at a salary of $2500 per annum. He has had an important desk in said office since 1861.

FROM CANADA.

The Ice Breaking Up.

MONTREAL, April 20.—The ice has moved out of the Chateaugay river and Lake St. Louis. The St. Lawrence rose from 30 feet on Saturday to 42 feet to-day. The lower part of Griffintown is flooded, and much distress is anticipated.

GUELPH, April 20.—The river Speed is much swollen, and several mill-dams have been swept away.

DUNDAS, April 20.—This district of country is completely inundated, and much property has been destroyed.

Fatal Accident.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 20.—A painter named Isaac Fardown fell from a ladder to-day and was killed.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 20—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93¼. U. S. Five-twenties flat at 80¼. American Railway shares quiet. Erie Railroad, 23¾; Illinois Central, 98; Great Western, 23½.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—A. M.—Cotton dull; Upland middlings, 12¼d.; Orleans middlings, 12¼d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 6000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 20—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties dull at 80½. Railway steady; Erie 23½.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy. California wheat, 9s. 1d.; red Western, 8s. 6d.; corn, 27s. 9d.; flour, 21s. 6d.; cheese, 81s.

Cotton at Havre opens quiet at 147f. 7c. on the spot.

STEWART.

What He Would Have Done.

Few men, writes a Washington correspondent, equal Mr. Stewart in the power of organization. His vast establishments here are perfect models of system and order. Everything moves like clockwork, and the vast business is carried on with an ease and regularity that fill the visitor with astonishment. Had Mr. Stewart been able to hold the position of Secretary of the Treasury, he would have introduced there the same orderly working system that obtains in his own business. He very frankly says as much to his friends—to whom I learn he also expresses his regret that he was not permitted to accept the office to which he was called by the President. "Look through my store," he said, a few days since, to a gentleman with whom he was conversing on the subject, "and tell me if you see any of the clerks idling, swinging their legs on the counters or cutting papers with their scissors. Go through every floor, from garret to cellar, and you will find every man, boy, and woman busy, at every hour of the day, everything in order, everything moving in the most perfect and rigid system, which admits of no waste, no idling, no inattention. Had I taken the post of Secretary of the Treasury, I would have introduced the same system here. There wouldn't have been a superfluous or idle clerk on the premises in a week." There is no doubt Mr. Stewart would have been as good as his word. He is a perfect despot. His rules are many and strict, and he compels every man in his employment to live up to them. Yet his store is always full, and for every vacancy there are at least twenty applicants. Had he been permitted the chance to enforce the same rules in the Treasury Department, and to infuse into it the same spirit of order and promptitude, the results could not have been other than beneficial.

Grant's Colored Appointees.

From the New Orleans Times, April 15.

The description of B. F. Joubert as "an undilated negro, black as the ace of spades," will be news to Mr. Joubert and his acquaintances. So far from having any of the physical characteristics of the negro, the very closest scrutiny would never distinguish Joubert from a full-blooded Caucasian. Nor has he ever admitted that he was of African extraction; on the contrary, he appears in various judicial proceedings denying *toto calo* that either he or his children are of African blood. In the Fourth District Court an action was brought by him against a certain educational institution in this State for refusing to receive his daughter as a pupil, in which he avers that she is white. We have always heard from his counsel and others that Mr. Joubert's maternal ancestor claimed to be of the stock of the Choctaw Indians, from whom the early settlers of this city were accustomed to take their squaws or wives, at a time when the supply of white women in this colony was very scant.

Mr. J. R. Clay, another appointee of the President, has never disguised the fact of his African extraction, but Mr. Clay, too, would never be suspected, from his appearance, habits, and characteristics, to be of that stock. He is a man of wealth, of good education, and high credit and capacity to fill any office to which he may be appointed requiring business tact and experience.

Pinchback, appointed to Register of Land Office, is of light complexion, but of acknowledged and pronounced African origin. He is not of our old quadroon or ancient population, being an emigrant from some Northern State, and is of quite a different class from Clay and Joubert.

Witchcraft.

We understand that at the present session of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, the Grand Jury indicted a woman for witchcraft. The witch is a negress, and the trial will no doubt be an interesting one. We had supposed that days of witchcraft had passed away in this country, never to return, but the action of a Caroline grand jury seems to have revived them. The word moves backwards.—*Easton Star.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, April 20, 1869.

The weekly statement of the banks shows that they are rapidly increasing in available resources. The deposits have expanded $1,118,452, loans $708,178, and the legal-tender reserves, $298,426. In the single item of specie there is a slight falling off of $16,428. The above figures are very favorable to a return of an easy money market, and a more liberal treatment of the business public may be expected in the future.

The improvement is not spasmodic, but gradual, and is, on this account, all the more gratifying. We notice to-day quite a change in the tone of the loan market, which is less firm than for many weeks past. Call loans, on Government bonds, are readily made at the banks at 6@7 per cent, and at 7@8 per cent. on mixed securities. The outside market was quiet, and all offerings of prime mercantile paper were accepted by the bill brokers at figures ranging between 8@11 per cent., according to grade.

United States securities are dull and weak to-day. Gold opened firm, and during the First Board reached 134¼, from which it subsequently receded to 134⅛ at 12 M. The rise is variously ascribed to possible European wars, trouble with Spain, etc., but the more likely cause is a combined movement of the "bulls," who just now hold control of the market.

The Stock Market was quiet, but prices were steady. State Loans were dull, with sales of the War Loan at 101. City 6s were steady at 101¼ for new, and 98 for the old issues. The Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 94¼.

Reading Railroad was moderately active, prices ranging from 47½ to 47⅝. Pennsylvania Railroad advanced ¼, selling at 60. Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 124¾; Philadelphia and Railroad sold at 28¼, s. o., and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35.

Canal stocks attracted but little attention.

Coal shares were neglected.

In Bank shares the only transactions were in Mechanics' at 31½.

Nothing was done in Passenger Railway shares. 43 was bid for Second and Third; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 60 for West Philadelphia; and 12⅞ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	101⅛	100 sh Read R	b30. 47-69
$3000 Pa 6s W L Cp. lots	101	100 do	47-56
		200 do	ls. 47⅛
$2000 C & A mt 6s'89	95½	20 sh Penna RR.	s5. 60
$2500 Pel & Del 3 m. lots	80	8 do	b5. 60
		100 do	b60. 60
$800 Leh 6s, '84	83	100 sh Cata Pf	35
$1000 Read os. '44. c.	90	100 do	b5. 35
22 sh Mech Bk	ls. 31⅛	500 sh New Creek	⅛
16 sh Cam & Am R.	124⅜	8 sh Germ'n P R	29⅞
400 sh Ph & E.	s60. 28⅛	1 do	29⅜

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅝@117⅛; do. 1862, 120⅛@120½; do. 1864, 115⅝@115⅞; do. 1865, 117⅛@117⅝; do. 1865, new, 114⅜@114⅝; do. 1867, new, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 106@106⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 104⅛@104⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛. Gold, 134⅛@134⅜; Silver, 126@128.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 117@117⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 120⅛@120⅜; do., 1864, 115⅛@116; do., Nov., 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do., July, 1865, 114⅝@116; do., 1867, 114⅜@114⅝; do., 1868, 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 106@106⅛. Gold, 134. Pacific, 104⅜.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"MONDAY, April 19—6 P. M.—The course of the gold market is still reflective of the opposing influences of the Cuban question and the Alabama claims dispute on the one side and the arrival of foreign specie on the other. The price to-day touched 134⅛—quite a contrast to the figure which prevailed only a few weeks ago. The unsettled state of the public mind as to the course which the administration will pursue in the controversy with the Spanish authorities at the island of Cuba aids the operators for a rise; but as a great many were purchasers of gold at a lower figure, there was a disposition in the forenoon to sell, and the price settled to 133⅜, but reacted in the afternoon. The measure of offering to prepay the May and July interest on the Five-twenties has brought comparatively little gold into the market from the Treasury, owing to the demand for a rebate of six per cent. Were the offer to cash the May coupons unconditional, it would afford great relief to the gold-using branches of business in the metropolis. The arrival of a million on Saturday contributed to the yielding of the market to-day, but as the amount is relatively small it was soon absorbed in the great whirl of metropolitan commerce. The European steamer brought $85,000 in specie to-day. Less than half a million dollars of coupons have been paid on account of the anticipated May and July interest, under Secretary Boutwell's recent order. The rebate amounts to about $1700. The market soon got over the effects of these influences, and a regular flurry was produced upon receipt of the news of Senator Chandler's warlike speech in defending his proposition to take British North America as an offset to the Alabama claims. Street rumors to the purport that a volunteer expedition had gone to Cuba added to the excitement of the Gold Room, in which business was transacted for several hours after the formal adjournment of the board.

"Cash gold was in good demand, and rates for borrowing ranged from 2 per cent. per annum to 1-32 per diem, with an exceptional instance at 2 per cent. for carrying. After Clearing House time 1-64, 1-32, and 3-64 were paid for borrowing. The following is the report of the Gold Exchange Bank:—Gold cleared, $69,022,000; gold balances, $1,804,567; currency balances, $2,848,026.

"At the semi-annual meeting of the Gold Exchange to-day the Treasurer, Mr. George Phipps, presented his report for the six months elapsed since October 1, during which time the receipts of the board were $115,633, and the expenditures $18,910. The Secretary, Mr. J. W. Moses, tendered his resignation. The election of his successor was ordered for Monday next.

"The market for foreign exchange was more active and prime bankers' sixty days sterling bills advanced to 108¼. The demand for bills with which to remit the payment of the May coupons on the bonds held abroad stimulates quotations. A further heavy consignment of these coupons was received to-day by the Bremen steamer. Without a spirited reaction in the European investment demand for five-twenties, it is hardly probable that the exchange market will do otherwise than follow its usual course upon the approach of summer and go upward.

"At the opening of business Governments were strong, but were subsequently pressed for sale to realize the high prices which have been ruling recently, while the foreign quotation came in unfavorable. A decline to 81½ at London was followed by a still further yielding to 81, and private despatches say 80⅞. Under these circumstances the market became heavy, and the July bonds, which had been quoted as high as 115⅛@115⅜, fell off to 115, the 62s yielding to 120⅜, but the higher price of gold kept the market steady at the decline until the announcement of the bellicose speech of Senator Chandler, when it again gave way.

"The money market was a shade more active than on Saturday, but the demand was met at seven per cent., currency, the uniform rate of the day on call loans with all the various classes of collaterals. Commercial paper felt the influence of the altered tone of the money market much more sensibly to-day, and prime double names sold quite freely at nine per cent. The range of rates is from this figure to twelve per cent. The suspension of a Washington street packing and provision house was announced to-day, the reported liabilities being $50,000."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	165¾	West. Union Tel.	42⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.	34½	Cleve. and Toledo R.	98½
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Toledo & Wabash.	71⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	98⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	79⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	92½	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	86⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	84	Adams Express	61½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	96	Wells, Fargo & Co.	32½
Chi. and R. I. R.	139	Tennessee 6s, new	66⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	131¾	Gold	134
Pacific Mail Steam.	93¼	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 20.—There is rather more doing in the Flour market, but prices of winter wheat family brands are barely sustained. About 1200 barrels sold, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $6@6·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·25; Pennsylvania do. at $7@7·50; Ohio do. at $7·75@9; and fancy brands at $9·25@12, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 per barrel.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but, with light receipts and stocks, holders, particularly of prime, are firm in their views. Sales of red at $1·60@1·65; 1000 bushels Minnesota at $1·54; and 2000 bushels California on secret terms. Rye is steady at $1·45 per bushel for Western. Corn is in fair demand at former rates; sales of 3600 bushels yellow at 86@90c., the former rate afloat; 1000 bushels high mixed in the elevator at 88c., and 500 bushels white at 82c. Oats are selling at 74@76c. for Western, and 60@70c. for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8·50@9·25, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy is firm at $4·50@4·75, with sales. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·65@2·70.

Whisky is dull at 95@98c. per gallon, tax paid.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 20.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool April 2.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAP

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE DEMAND FOR REPARATION FOR SPANISH OUTRAGES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our telegraphic advices from Washington inform us that the Government is disposed to take a proper and national view of the outrages recently committed on the American flag in the case of the brig Mary Lowell and the boarding of the schooner Lizzie Majors on the high seas. The case of the first-named vessel was an outrage of the most barefaced character. It is not denied that this vessel was in possession of the customs officer of the British Government, in British waters, and with the seal of the Crown upon her hatches. Yet she was taken possession of by a Spanish war steamer, carried to Havana, and there condemned as a legal prize. It is not asserted that she had infringed any law, nor was she engaged in any hostile act. Reparation is due to the British Government for the disrespect to its territory and flag; but not the less should our Government protect the rights and property of American citizens in this case.

The affair of the Lizzie Majors is an equally palpable case of wrong on the part of the Spanish cruisers. She was boarded on the high seas, and two passengers taken from her and carried back to Cuba, where, from aught we yet know, they may have been already shot, as were those taken from the British schooner Jeff Davis. No crime was alleged against them, and the utmost they could be charged with was that they were fleeing to this country to escape from the tyranny of the Government and the murderous zeal of the mad Spanish volunteers. One of them was even a minor, a young lad, and the pretext for their seizure was that their names did not appear upon the ship's manifest. It is due to our own honor and the cause of humanity and civilization that we demand the immediate liberation of these persons, that they be safely placed again on their voyage to the United States, and that due reparation be made to our flag. We rejoice that Secretary Fish is beginning to awake to the fact that fear is not the proper guardian of American honor.

It is well that the Government has taken steps to increase our naval force in Southern waters. The proclamation issued by General Dulce on the 24th of last month openly assumes the right to search and seize vessels on the high seas, and to try and condemn them if it please his Excellency so to do. Had we assumed this right during our late civil war the Havana nest of blockade-runners would have been broken up, and it is not impossible that the Spanish rule in Cuba might have been broken up with it. But we respected the freedom of the seas in one of the most flagrant cases which could be presented—that of Mason and Slidell—and shall not consent that Spain, in the defense of an unjust cause and an odious tyranny, shall do less. The fact that the persons seized may be private citizens and not public officers, only makes such outrages the more flagrant. If Spain persists in them there is but one remedy—the annihilation of the remnant of Spanish power in the New World.

CAN A NEGRO HOLD OFFICE IN GEORGIA?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Justice Schley, pronounced *sly*, is the Don Quixote of Georgia—a knight who reveres the dark ages, but cannot endure a black skin. His hatred to the colored people is so implacable as to mislead his judgment and betray his conscience. He accordingly seizes upon the first opportunity to show his hostility and violate the trust reposed in him as a Justice of the Superior Court. But he does one thing at least that is admirable. He boldly meets the issue, declaring the question to be "Can a negro hold office in Georgia?" Not so worthy of our respect, however, are the solemn sophistries of this Georgia Judge, nor the wicked judgment that follows the special pleading of a lawyer who sits an advocate upon the bench.

It seems that one Richard W. White, who, owing to no fault of his own, was born not quite white, was elected or appointed clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham county, in the State of Georgia. Not having the fear of Judge Schley before his eyes, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, and, for aught that appears or is alleged to the contrary, performed those duties to the satisfaction of those whom he served. But William J. Clements, who is presumed to be a shade lighter in complexion than Mr. White, was not pleased. He wanted the office himself, and was agonized in soul because he could not get it. As sly as Judge Schley himself, and more intrepid than office-seekers usually are, he could not be turned aside by the meets fact that another man held the place and was not disposed to leave it. Inspired by the action of the Georgia Legislature he resolved upon deeds as noble, and accordingly made the astounding discovery that a very vulgar fraction of Mr. White's ancestry was included in that class of whom it was said of old, "Cursed be Canaan"—in other words, that he is a nigger, a person of color, having one-eighth of negro "blood in his veins." This fact is brought to the notice of Mr. Justice Schley upon a writ of *quo warranto*, and, without denying the allegation, Mr. White demurs to the complaint on the ground of its insufficiency in law. But Judge Schley is big with the idea, and goes to work to keep the nigger out of office with almost as much elaboration as we could expect from the accomplished authoress of "Beulah" and "St. Elmo." Ignoring the proclamation of emancipation, which, at the North at least, is believed to have had some effect in its day, he assumes that up to 1865 the negro in Georgia was a chattel, with no political rights of any imaginable nature, bearing in his name and race every political disability. In that year, he tells us, the State Convention gave freedom to the negro, and even went so far as to enable him to sue and testify in the courts, acquire and hold property, and to marry. This creature with no "imaginable" political rights was even allowed, in the deep wisdom of Georgia's legislators, to marry. Fortunate negroes! wise legislators! the voice of Georgia says men and women may marry without offense to the law!

But the wisdom of Georgia has found another vent. The fourteenth amendment, in guaranteeing to negroes all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, Judge Schley decides, does not convey the right to hold office. The Dred Scot decision is invoked to show that a person may be a citizen—"that is, a member of the community who form the sovereignty"—without the right to vote or hold office; and other cases of a like character are cited to prove what the Judge says he would otherwise "concede." The point on which this wicked judgment hinges is that citizenship does not include the rights and immunities of all citizens, whereas the grant is of *all* the immunities and privileges of citizens. It is the conclusion of this learned Judge that citizenship, *ipso facto* or *ex vi termini*, does not confer the right to hold office. *Ex vi termini* we take to mean, according to our liberal way of translating the Latin of Southern Judges, "from the end of a club," and everybody knows that the bludgeon has been and still is a favorite way, down South, of conferring rights and immunities upon the negroes. Judge Schley would no doubt be pleased to continue this method with those whom he calls "the lowest class of natural persons." This lowest class of natural persons, he tells us, "rested under *every* disability before the Constitution was adopted," and hence he is averse to conferring upon them now "*all* the immunities and privileges of citizens of the United States." He appears to have visions of "a Congo, an Ebo, a Hottentot fresh from his jungles" taking a place by his side on the bench or at the polls, and it is Schley and not the nigger that writhes.

OFFICIAL DISHONESTY NO BAR TO PROMOTION IN OFFICE.

From the N. Y. Times.

A good many curious and questionable things have been done in the matter of appointments to office during the last five weeks; but the most curious and the most questionable of them all is the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of James M. Ashley to be Governor of Montana. We do not refer to his action on impeachment, to his repeated public assertions that he was in possession of *proof* that Andrew Johnson was an accomplice in Lincoln's assassination, assertions which he sought to sustain by subornation of perjury, but which proved to be utterly false; or to any of his political acts concerning which there can be doubt or honest difference of opinion.

But the records of the House of Representatives contain abundant evidence of his public corruption—of venality, voluntary and confessed, in high office; and if there be any pretense of official virtue left in the Government, that we should think should prevent his being appointed to still higher office by an administration which came into power under the most solemn pledges of reforming abuses and making integrity the supreme law of the Government.

Eight years ago Mr. Ashley did all in his power to have a man named Case appointed Surveyor of a Western Territory, and himself made Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the House of Representatives. His object and purpose in this was to give Case the best possible opportunity to speculate in town lots, promising to aid him in so doing by keeping him advised of whatever the House Committee on Territories might do to make such speculation pecuniarily profitable, and exacting in return one-half of all the money which might be made by these joint speculations. He demanded to be made a full partner with Case in his speculations, and for this promised to put in as his share of the capital all the knowledge and all the aid which his official position as Chairman of the Committee on Territories might give him.

These facts were not matters of rumor. They did not rest on hearsay testimony. They were established by Ashley's letters to Case; the propositions were distinctly made, in his own handwriting and under his own signature; and the whole correspondence, which was as clear and definite as words could make it, was drawn out and put before Congress and spread upon its printed records, by a committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the subject. A motion made at the time to punish, or at least censure, Mr. Ashley for his part in this matter, was defeated on the ground that there was no proof that he had ever received any money under the corrupt partnership which he sought to form, and the whole transaction went into the inside history of the practical workings of our political system.

But, setting aside all question of punishment, why should this man, thus branded, thus officially convicted of the highest crime a public man can commit—an attempt to sell his official power for money—convicted of corruption and venality in office—why should he be put into still higher office and given still better opportunities for repeating his offense? We can understand how General Grant, knowing nothing of his past history, and yielding to the pressure of the members of Congress and other politicians, who, acting as usual without the slightest sense of responsibility or the slightest regard for the public honor, urged his appointment, should have sent in his nomination. But we cannot understand why, when all the facts were made public, he did not instantly withdraw it; nor why, with the record of these facts before them, the Senate, even by a majority of one, should have given its "advice and consent" to such an appointment. His confirmation was strongly urged by Senator Sumner and others, on the ground of Ashley's party services, and on such base and miserable pretexts the thing was carried through!

The Senate has thus deliberately sanctioned the doctrine that integrity of character, honesty in office and in the discharge of official duty, is not essential to official position; that it is not necessary in order to receive an appointment by the President "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." One vote would have averted this disgrace from the Senate, from the administration, and from the Republican party; but that one vote was not to be had. The old motto that "all is fair *in politics*" was bad enough, but the new rule established by the Senate, that official crime may be cloaked or atoned for *by* political service, is a trifle worse.

SHALL THE FEDERAL CAPITAL BE REMOVED TO NEW YORK?

From the N. Y. World.

We have reprinted a striking article from one of the most enterprising Republican journals in the West—the Cincinnati *Commercial*—advocating a change in the seat of the Federal Government. We must concede that the reasons urged for its transfer from Washington to New York are not without force. They could be reinforced by others quite as important, which escaped the notice of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. But as it is our purpose, in recalling attention to the subject, to point out some of the disadvantages of such a change, it is not incumbent on us to supply the omitted arguments on that side of the question. Our local pride and sense of local benefit would prepossess us in favor of the removal if it were proposed with any prospect of success; but as it is never likely to happen, we can reconcile ourselves to the loss by contemplating the effect of such a transfer upon the public liberty. We are constrained to look at the subject not merely as New Yorkers, but as advocates of free institutions; and we are of opinion that the transfer of the political capital of the country to its commercial metropolis would strengthen the centralizing tendencies of the period.

In the first place, it would give to the consolidationists (what they have never yet had) a plausible argument for dwarfing and belittling the States, founded on the language of the Constitution. The Constitution expressly recognizes the propriety and the desirability of the Federal Government having complete jurisdiction over the locality which is the seat of the Federal authority. It clothes Congress with power "to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over places purchased, by the consent of the Legislatures of the States in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings." The recognition of the authority of the States over their own territory in this passage is very complete; but the expediency of the Federal Government having full control over the place where it is located is recognized with equal clearness. The transfer of the Federal capital from Washington to New York would immediately raise the question whether Congress should exclude State authority and banish all State jurisdiction from Manhattan Island. Would the Legislature of New York cede the city to Congress in order that it might be made the national capital? Would Congress transfer the seat of government without such a cession? Before centralization had made such gigantic strides as it has of late, a removal would not have been consented to without a cession of the city; but in the present temper of Congress, it would probably be regarded as a matter of indifference, since that body would not scruple to assume all the authority which could be rightfully acquired by the voluntary consent of the Legislature. If the Federal Government were once here, it would not ask leave of the State to exercise exclusive jurisdiction. It would rely on the intrinsic propriety of the authority, and treat State remonstrances with contempt. The argument of the *Federalist* for the necessity of such authority could easily be pressed into the service of the consolidationists. We insert the comments of the *Federalist* on the passage of the Constitution which we have copied:—

"The indispensable necessity of complete authority at the seat of government carries its own evidence with it. It is a power exercised by every legislature in the Union—I might say of the world—by virtue of its general supremacy. Without it, not only the public authority might be insulted and its proceedings interrupted with impunity; but a dependence of the members of the General Government on the State comprehending the seat of government for protection in the exercise of their duty, might bring on the national councils an imputation of awe or influence equally dishonorable to the Government and dissatisfactory to other members of the confederacy. This consideration has the more weight, as the gradual accumulation of public improvements at the stationary residence of the Government would both be too great a pledge to be left in the hands of a single State, and would create so many obstacles to a removal of the Government, as still further to abridge its independence. * * * * The necessity of a like authority over forts, magazines, etc., established by the General Government, is not less evident. The public money expended on such places, and the public property deposited in them, require that they should be exempt from the authority of the particular State. Nor would it be proper for the places on which the security of the entire Union may depend to be in any degree dependent on a particular member of it."

Certain it is, that if the national capital is ever transferred to New York, Congress will claim, and will exercise, full authority and jurisdiction over the city. The practical result will be the same whether the Legislature cedes the city or not; and it is not easy to overrate the effect of such a transfer in hastening the consolidation of all political authority in the Federal Government. It would overshadow the most important of the States—the one most capable of maintaining its separate authority—in the chief seat of its influence. It would associate the Federal Government, in the popular imagination, with that mighty commerce which, having its centre here, spreads its ramifications through every part of the Union. It would convert the vast influence which this city is destined to exert upon the country by its wealth, its intelligence, its civilization, its commerce, its social pre-eminence, and its public journals, into a strong ally and supporter of the political authority. At present, the centre of intelligence, civilization, and social influence being different from the centre of politics, the Government acquires no dangerous hold upon men's imaginations; it is credited with no other influence than that which it actually exerts; nothing radiates from Washington but mere naked authority, without that grace of attire and surroundings, and that despotism over dazzled imaginations, which it would have if Washington were the chief seat of the national culture and the great focus of refinement, splendor, and social display. The fact that our national capital has been a small provincial town has saved the country from many illusions. We have been under no temptation to attribute the enormous growth of the Federal authority to anything but the sordid motives and vulgar ambition by which it has been produced. Seeing how powerful and how dangerous the consolidating tendencies already are, no sincere friend of liberty can wish to see them reinforced by such an alliance with the commerce, wealth, and cultivation of the country as would result from a transfer of the seat of government to New York.

Up to within a recent period, we have had nothing in this country corresponding, in any respect, to the great capitals of Europe. The intellectual and social cultivation of the country, like its political authority, has been widely distributed; its numerous cities having no marked social pre-eminence or inferiority as compared with one another, any more than the several States have had in respect to political authority. This wide distribution of culture and authority is one of the favoring circumstances which have contributed to the strength and the rapid development of the country. Whatever there has been of good in the character of our people—self-reliance, enterprise, love of liberty, intellectual cultivation, social refinement—has been equally active in every locality, as there was no temptation powerful enough to drain it away into a central vortex. Our country has, therefore, been like Milton's angels, who,

"Vital in every part,
Cannot but by annihilating die."

When the British took our national capital in our last war with that country, its capture was of little more consequence than would have been the capture of any other city of the same size. There has never been a time, until since New York has grown so large, when the loss of any particular city to a foreign enemy or a domestic rebellion would have seriously imperilled our safety, or diminished our resources, or arrested our civilization. But the wonderful growth of New York and the concentration here of our foreign and domestic commerce, are rapidly giving to this city the character of a great social metropolis. People of intellectual culture or social ambition, who have acquired wealth in the other cities of the Union, are more and more drawn hither to enjoy it; and the effect will be a constant advance in metropolitan civilization at the expense of all other parts of the country. Now, if the seat of government were transferred to New York, this inevitable tendency would be stimulated by the addition of a new and powerful attraction. Unquestionably, the concentration of all the best talent and most active social ambitions of the country in one metropolis, and their close alliance with the Government, would be accompanied with advantages; but would it tend to preserve our republican institutions? We think it would not; we think it would tend to make New York the United States, in the same sense that Paris is France. New York would not only perform the exchanges, and shape the opinions, and regulate the fashions of the whole country, but it would be the sole centre of political influence. The Federal Government, reinforced and supported by all that can dazzle the imagination, domineer over the taste, and appeal to the interests of our countrymen, would eclipse and destroy the little remnant of local authority; and whatever might be the external form of our Government, it would be in substance and spirit a great consolidated empire. We can easily reconcile ourselves to the loss of advantages which would be purchased at such a cost.

S.

1869 E. & L. 1869

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AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

C. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

R. H. TURNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND FLOOR,
4 9 1m] PHILADELPHIA.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, UNSURpassed for beauty and durability. Sets $10. Call and examine specimens. All dental operations carefully attended to. Reference, Dr. BASSET, No. 245 South NINTH Street, below Locust. 4 3 1m

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.
4 2 6m

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

ISSUED BY THE

Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,

Yielding in Currency nearly

Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET,

Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6t4p

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Stock, Gold and Note Brokers.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR

PENNSYLVANIA

AND

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000. FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
8 8 ftu] No. 35 South THIRD Street.

Union Pacific Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Bought and Sold at Best Market Price.

These Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. PRINCIPAL also payable in GOLD.

Full information cheerfully furnished.

The road will be completed in TWENTY (20) DAYS, and trains run through in THIRTY (30) DAYS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

FINANCIAL.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

HENRY G. GOWEN,

(Late of Cochran, Gowen & Co.),

BANKER AND BROKER,

No 111 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission in Philadelphia and New York.

Gold and Government Securities dealt in.

New York quotations by Telegraph constantly received.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points.

INTEREST allowed on deposits. 3 30 1m

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila.,

Special Agents for the Sale of

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States Taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $500, $500, and $1000.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 20 1m

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES P. BARNARD, of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of the United States, upon his own petition.

To the creditors of said bankrupt.

ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, Assignee,
4 6 tu5t No. 307 CHESNUT Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN SAUNDERS, Jr., deceased.

The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of JOHN, THOMAS H., and CHARLES SAUNDERS, Executors of the last will of JOHN SAUNDERS, Jr., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL,
4 13 tuths5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CLAMOR FREDERICK HAGEDORN, Dec'd.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GODFREY FREYTAG and HERMAN THEOPHILUS PLATE, Executors of the last will and testament of CLAMOR FREDERICK HAGEDORN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 26th day of April, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES W. PAUL, Esq., No. 220 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 15 thstu5t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

HOPPER vs. HOPPER. June Term, 1868. No. 42.

William W. Hopper—Sir:—You will please notice a rule in the above case, to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed, as personal service on you having failed on account of your absence. Returnable on SATURDAY, April 17, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Yours, etc.,

4 16 17 20 21 4t* y JOSEPH A. BONHAM,
Attorney for Libellant.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public

No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.

ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The following bequests are in the will of Thomas Pratt, also filed yesterday:—$200 to the Old Man's Home; $100 to the Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Society; and $100 to the Foster Home.

—The Grey Reserve Regiment, Colonel James W. Latta commanding, made a street parade yesterday afternoon. On Locust street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, they were reviewed by Major-General Prevost, and executed the usual evolutions with precision and skill. They numbered about 300 rank and file, and attracted a great deal of attention by their marching and fine appearance.

—The will of Jane McCarty, admitted to probate yesterday, contains the following bequests: —$1000 to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind; $1000 to the Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society; $250 to the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church; $250 to the Orphans' Society of Philadelphia; $250 to the Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Society; $100 to the Foster Home Association; and $100 to the Magdalen Society.

—A farewell missionary meeting and ordination of Mr. Edward P. Capp as missionary to China took place last evening at the Central Church, Eighth and Cherry streets. Rev. Dr. Reed presided, and opened the meeting with the invocation. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Musgrave. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. D. A. Cunningham. The charge to the newly-ordained evangelist was delivered by Rev. Dr. Speer, formerly a missionary to China. Mr. Capp will sail on Wednesday for his field of labor.

—Three plans have been submitted to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor for a bridge over the Schuylkill at Fairmount, and a report, with estimates, will shortly be submitted to Councils. The proposed bridge is to start at Twenty-fifth and Spring Garden streets, and to cross over Callowhill street on the west and Bridge street on the east side of the river. There will be two roadways, the lower one to be on a level with Callowhill street, passing under the Pennsylvania Railroad on the west side, and connecting with Haverford street. The upper roadway will pass over the railroad and connect with Bridge street. The bridge is to be of iron, and two of the plans are what is known as the Whipple Truss Bridge, and the third the Warren Truss, having an arch introduced. The span will be 340 feet in the clear. To make the upper roadway accessible, a new street will be opened on the side of the reservoir at Fairmount.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133¾.

—St. Louis was visited by a terrific hail-storm yesterday afternoon.

—General Dennison yesterday took possession of the Baltimore Post Office.

—£17,200 sterling in specie arrived at New York, Sunday, per the steamer Weser.

—Rider's machine shop, at South New Market, N. H., was burned yesterday. Loss, $45,000.

—Charles A. Dana has declined the New York Appraisership, in a letter to Secretary Boutwell.

—Three thousand dollars worth of jewelry was stolen from a St. Louis store last Sunday morning.

—Two convicts, while attempting to escape from prison at Louisville, last Saturday, were shot by the guards.

—Joseph Messner, for murdering his wife, has been sentenced to be hung at Rochester, N. Y., June 4, next.

—Eliza Dearden drowned herself yesterday in a tub of water, at Leicester, Mass., while laboring under a fit of insanity.

—David H. White yesterday broke an arm and received other injuries by jumping from a railroad train at Port Chester, N. Y.

—The trial of Josephine Brown for murdering Angie Stewart, at Canaan, N. Y., in 1867, commenced at Hudson yesterday.

—William S. Thorne, President of the New York National Fire Insurance Company, died yesterday morning, in the sixtieth year of his age.

—Rev. John J. Owen, D. D., LL.D., Vice-President of the College of the City of New York, died last Sabbath, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

—Hon. Samuel S. Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, will leave Cincinnati on Friday next or the Monday following, to assume his duties at Washington.

—Thomas Keeran stabbed Richard Lafflin at Westboro, Mass., on Sunday, while drinking and quarrelling, inflicting a wound that proved fatal almost instantly.

—William H. Stratford, a Canadian, has been arrested at Buffalo, charged with smuggling morphine. He is under bail to answer before the United States Court.

—Not quite half a million coupons have been received at the Treasury thus far on account of the payment of the May and July interest under Secretary Boutwell's late order.

—Caleb Cushing, one of General Butler's counsel, not being present yesterday, when the Kimberly-Butler case was called, Chief Justice Chase postponed it until this morning.

—The schooner Ireland, from this port for Galveston, Texas, with an assorted cargo, went ashore, Sunday, on Pelican Spit, and is now full of water. The cargo will prove a total loss to the consignees.

—Senator Chandler, yesterday, in the Senate, advocated the transfer of the British North American Provinces to the United States by Great Britain, as the solution of all controversies now existing between the two governments.

—The United States steamer Galena, which has been fitting out at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, is reported ready for sea. It is probable that she will leave that place to-morrow for Hampton Roads, where she will receive orders from the Navy Department. The Saratoga, apprentice ship, will soon leave for a cruise in Cuban waters.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Captain Giles, of the schooner Lizzie Major, publishes in this evening's *Picayune* an account of the boarding of his vessel by the Spanish frigate Fernando Cattolica. He states that the passengers taken from his vessel had passports in due form, regularly signed by General Dulce, which were recognized by the authorities at Caibarien, where the schooner touched. Captain Giles also publishes extracts from his log, giving an account of the affair, with the protest made to the officers boarding his vessel, as follows:—

"Being on the high seas, out of their jurisdiction, I protest against the officer, or any of his men, touching or removing any passenger or cargo from his vessel, and should he insist, the act will be reported officially, and the Spanish Government be held responsible for all damages that may arise through illegal detention."

The protest, however, was of no effect. He also gives an account of the murder of the prisoners by the volunteers at Caibarien.

Three affidavits were made against the parties implicated in the brig C. Colson fraud, but all of them have absconded. The cargo has been discharged by the United States Marshal, and only two hundred bales of trashy cotton found to represent eight hundred and eighty-nine bales, for which bills of lading had been signed.

The steamer Nina Simmes, from Bayou Sara for New Orleans, struck a snag above Baton Rouge, on Saturday night, and sunk in fifteen minutes. All hands were saved. The boat, cargo, and books and papers are a total loss. The boat was valued at $10,000, and was insured for $6000.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, April 19.—The Marine Court has rendered a final decision declaring the American brig Mary Lowell a legally captured prize. There are rumors of a heavy engagement between the troops and rebels near Remedios. There are no particulars. The Spanish war steamer Realtad has gone to Santiago. Sugar opened quiet and steady. Exchange is unchanged.

LONDON, April 19.—In the House of Commons this evening, the consideration of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was resumed in committee. An amendment postponing the time at which the bill shall go into effect until 1872, was lost, by a vote of 301 to 194. The clause disqualifying Bishops of the Irish Church from sitting in the House of Lords was amended to allow prelates appointed previous to the passage of the bill to retain their titles and rights of precedence for life, and was then agreed to.

LONDON, April 19.—Accounts have been received going to prove the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the great African traveller, respecting whose fate so much uncertainty has prevailed. It is reported that he left Zanzibar, Eastern Africa, in January last, for England. He would go overland to Cairo, Egypt.

PARIS, April 19.—The French Government refuses to modify its opinions as to what shall be submitted for discussion to the conference of France and Belgium.

NAPLES, April 19.—The Bellini Theatre was burned last night.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5 14 | MOON SETS....1 51
SUN SETS....6 44 | HIGH WATER....8 34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. MCCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Mar. 27
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 2
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	April 6
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	April 6
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	April 7
City of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	April 7
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	April 7
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	April 8
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	April 9
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	April 10
Cella	London	New York	April 10
Russia	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Olympus	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Lafayette	Brest	New York	April 10
Hoisatia	Havre	New York	April 10

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	April 20
Java	New York	Liverpool	April 21
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	April 21
Bellona	New York	London	April 21
France	New York	Liverpool	April 21
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 24
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 1
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 1
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	May 4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	April 21
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	April 22
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	April 23
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	April 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Potomac, Eldridge, Washington, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr E. M. Branscom, Branscom, Boston, do.
Schr Alice B. Alley, Boston, do.
Schr S. S. Bickmore, Barter, Boston, do.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Irelan, Boston, do.
Schr St. James, Keefe, Dighton, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Robin Hood, Adams, Mystic, do.
Schr B. Bradley, McMonegal, New Haven, do.
Schr Ann Twibill, Edwards, Mystic, do.
Schr C. Cadwalader, Steelman, Salem, do.
Schr M. E. Stockham, Cordery, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, Boston, do.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship James S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Swed. barque Maria Adelaide, Skorka, 42 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.
Barque Sam Shepgard, Evans, 14 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co. Left schr F. Palmer, for Philadelphia in 6 days.
Barque Albatross, Davis, 48 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Anna, Morrow, 15 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to E. A. & F. L. Peyre.
Brig Home, 22 days from Bonaire, with logwood and salt to John Dallett & Co.
Br. brig Golden Light, Ferguson, 11 days from Havana, with sugar to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr L. B. Ivers, Snow, 15 days from Havana, with molasses to John Mason & Co.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, 12 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Hattie Ross, Ulrick, 15 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Virginia, McFadden, 15 days from Turk's Island, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Br. schr Nevada, Card, 15 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to captain.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, from New York, with Onondaga salt to Calvin S. Crowell & Co.
Schr Wm. S. Sopes, Traverse, 5 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr J. W. Hinson, Simons, 8 days from Georgetown, S. C., with lumber, headings, and shingles to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr W. P. Byrn, Robertson, from Norfolk, with lumber, etc., to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Yeoman, Laws, 3 days from Seaford, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Gen. J. Cropper, Harvey, 5 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr W. B. Moran, Lowe, 6 days from Seaford, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr James T. Long, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Bird, Norman, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborough, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schrs Helen, from Calais, and E. M. Branscom, from do., arrived on Saturday, are both consigned to D. Trump, Son & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 4th inst. before reported sailed 2d.
Ship Lady Hilda, Mills, from London for Philadelphia, was off Portland 2d inst.
Ship Orion, Holbrook, hence, at New York 18th inst.
Ship Harrisburg, Wiswell, for Philadelphia, was loading at Buenos Ayres 26th Feb.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 18th instant.
Barque Woodland, Higgins, hence, at Brouwershaven 3d inst., and sailed for Helvoet.
Barque Meta, Schultz, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rotterdam 2d inst.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, cleared at New Orleans 14th inst. for Matanzas, in ballast.
Schrs J. L. Maloy, Russell; J. M. Broomall, Douglass; Rescue, Kelley; Ocean Bird, Kelley; War Eagle, Crowell; Frank Herbert, Crowell; and H. Herbert, Manson, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, was loading at Savannah 15th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, and A. S. Weaver, Weaver, Philadelphia for Boston; Jos. P. Cake, Endicott; E. H. Atwood, and Sarah E. Smith, Turner, Boston for Philadelphia; Edward Lameyer, Gorman, Newburyport for do.; Hiawatha, do. for do., at Holmes' Hole 16th inst. The D. & E. Kelly sailed again.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, hence, at Dighton 18th instant.
Schrs George Hotchkiss, Rackett, hence, and R. Taylor, Baker, from Windsor, at Newburyport 17th inst.; the latter sailed again.
Schrs Lena Hunter, Perry; N. & H. Gould, Crowell; N. H. Skinner, Thrasher; J. R. Bartlett, Higgins; Lamartine, Butler; and Goddess, Kelley, hence, at Providence 17th inst.
Schr Sarah A. Reed, Reed, from Windsor for Philadelphia; Wm. G. Bartlett, Bartlett; Henry May, Rackett, and Annie May, May, Boston for do.; M. & T. Henderson, Price, Salem for do., at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.

DISASTER.

A despatch from Galveston, Texas, to-day, says that the schr Ireland, hence for Galveston, with an assorted cargo, went ashore on Pelican Spit yesterday, and is now full of water. The cargo is damaged to such an extent that it will be a total loss to the consignees.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A first-class iron buoy (painted red), has been substituted for the second class buoy previously marking the southwest point of Overfall, entrance to the Delaware Bay.
By order of the Lighthouse Board.
W. H. GARDNER, U. S. N.,
Lighthouse Inspector, Fourth District.
April 20, 1869.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

NEW STYLES IN NOTTINCHAM AND Swiss Lace Curtains.

JUST OPENED,

EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
WINDOW CORNICES, IN GILT, WALNUT, AND ROSEWOOD AND GILT.
WINDOW DRAPERIES FROM LATEST FRENCH DESIGNS.
FINE WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

Agents for BRAY'S PATENT SPRING BALANCE SHADE FIXTURE, which requires no Cord.

CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Cor. THIRTEENTH & CHESNUT,
3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN KINGMAN, Superintendent.
3 2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYARIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
R. A. G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT Street.
4[

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N. NINTH and
No. 1036 MARKET Street.
1 20 stuth6m

T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH preserves and whitens the Teeth, invigorates and soothes the Gums, purifies and perfumes the Breath, prevents accumulation of Tartar, cleans and purifies Artificial Teeth, is a superior article for Children.
It is used and recommended for general use by numerous Dentists and Physicians. Proprietor,
A. M. WILSON, Chemist and Druggist,
NINTH and FILBERT Streets.
For sale by all Druggists. 4 10 stuth 1m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

TO ARCHITECTS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS," No. 224 South FIFTH Street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 M.

Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, etc., by applying, either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

A premium of $2000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.

All rejected plans will be returned.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
H. C. PUGH,
4 7 18t Secretary.

HAVE A GOOD HAT; THE SECRET of your looks
Lies with the beaver in Canadian brooks.
Virtue may flourish in an old cravat,
But man and nature scorn the shocking hat.

The place to get the "good Hat," Mr. Holmes should have added, is E. S. WALTON'S New Establishment, No. 1006 MARKET Street, second house above Tenth.
One of the finest assortments of BOYS' HATS to be found in the city. 4 13 2w

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1869.
NOTICE

To holders of FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. LOANS of the City of Philadelphia.

Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from date of maturity. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
4 13 tuths12t City Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.

By order of the Board.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
3 27 14 28.

OFFICE BINGHAM MINING AND LUMBERING COMPANY, Northeast corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.—Coupons due May 1 will be paid on that date.
4 17 stuth7t* CHAS. E. ANSPACH, Treasurer.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM LLLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere.
2 4 tuthfs

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety OF FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,

To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4[

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL OF THE TEMPLE OF FASHION.

For the better convenience of her patrons,
MRS. M. A. BINDER
HAS REMOVED HER DRESS TRIMMINGS AND PAPER PATTERN STORE
TO THE
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,

Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Patterns of latest and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single and in sets for dressmaker and dealers, wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any, giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority, both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.

"A POSITIVE FACT."

Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price $2·50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 3 6 stuth[

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.
325 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
8 1[JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30[

CIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [4 13[
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. MCCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between Market and Chesnut.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness from all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICAL BOOKS, DRUGS, HOSPITAL STORES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, April 21,
at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property, no longer required for the use of the service, among which will be found:—
Wood's Practice, 200 copies.
Powers' Anatomy, 236 copies.
Hammond's Hygiene, 280 copies.
Dispensatory, 330 copies.
Erichson's Surgery, 118 copies.
Wilson's Anatomy, 95 copies.
Woodward's Manual, 500 copies.
Smith's Surgical Operations, 100 copies.
Thompson's Conspectus.
Longmore on Gunshot Wounds.
Guthrie's Surgery, and other valuable works.
Sulphate of Cinchona, 14,000 ounces.
Fluid Extract of Veratria, 11,000 ounces.
Carbonate of Zinc, 1500 ounces.
Powdered Cubebs, 2000 pounds.
And a large variety of other medicines.
Desiccated Egg, 8000 pounds.
Prescription Scales,
Teeth-Extracting Sets.
Scarificators.
Bullet Forceps.
Spring Lancets.
Trephining Cases.
Exsecting Cases.
Field Cases, etc. etc.
Many of the above articles are of the first quality, and the attention of Physicians and Druggists is called to them. Catalogues had upon application.
Terms cash. Purchases to be removed in five days.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
4 14 6t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1·25 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 204 S. SECOND Street. 1 6 3m

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 1 1[

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.

Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the
DRIVING SEASON
OF
1869,
COMBINING
STYLE,
DURABILITY, AND
ELEGANCE OF FINISH

Attention given to repairing. [4 17 stuth
Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

DEPOT FOR FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
Nos. 11 and 13 N. NINTH Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
French and American Wall Papers,
Original in Design, Elaborate in Finish, Unsurpassed in Quality, and Incomparable in Price.

A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness.
In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage.
The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by
3 27 stuth3m HENRY S. MATLACK.

PAPER HANGINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,
LATE WITH
HOWELL & BROTHERS,
No. 1338 CHESNUT Street,
3 4 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.
Trade Supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18[

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25[

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Stt. [2 25 3m

CARPETINGS.

NEW CARPETINGS!
ARCH STREET
Carpet Warehouse.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
4 1 lmrp No. 832 ARCH Street.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

W. R. FRAZIER, Residence, 535 Dean st. JOHN W. FRAZIER, Residence, 415 Christian st.

FRAZIER & BROTHER,
(Successors to WILLIAM B. SLOAN),
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,
Shop, No. 311 GRISCOM Street,
South of Spruce, between Fourth and Fifth streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
All orders by Mail promptly attended to.

BUILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES DONE.
Store Fronts put in, Offices fitted up, New Roofs put on, and immediate and special attention given to all kinds of Jobbing.
Gentlemen having country seats requiring new work, or repairing done, will, by giving us a call, or sending a note, receive prompt consideration. A trial is solicited.
4 14 1m FRAZIER & BROTHER.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST WEEK OF J. GRAU'S FRENCH OPERA.
TO-NIGHT, FOR THE LAST TIME,
LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS—
LIFE IN PARIS—LIFE IN PARIS.
Act 1.—New Railway Station—Arrival of Strangers in Paris.
Act 2.—A Little Hôtel in the Grand Hotel.
Act 3.—Une Soiree dans le Quart de Monde.
Act 4.—First Tableau—A Parisian Restaurant. Second Tableau—Le Jardin Mabile with the Pavilion de Dan's Grand Fete.
Madames Rose Bell, Desclauzas, Gueretti, Rizarelli, Regeard, Clementine, Victoria Maurice Villiers, Briot, Rosa, Rachel, MM. Carrier, Beckers, Gunot, Massey, Dechene, Bourgoin, Juignet, Rivenez, Brag, and the entire strength of the company.
In consequence of the great *furore* created by the production of Herve's chef d'œuvre,
L'ŒIL CREVE,
and in answer to numerous inquiries, the management begs to announce its last representation

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1869.

SENATOR CHANDLER AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

OCEANS of ink have been spilled in vain attempts to adjust the Alabama claims. The official correspondence on the subject will, it is said, make, in solid printed matter, at least eight thousand octavo pages, and while these voluminous discussions may have shed much light upon the views held in the two countries, they have produced no better immediate result than the rejection of Reverdy Johnson's roast beef and plum-pudding treaty.

Undaunted by the failure of the shining lights of diplomacy, Senator Zach. Chandler now proposes to arrange the whole difficulty in a "rough and ready" manner, and to dictate in the Senate the terms which, "peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we must," we, the people of the United States, intend to impose upon the Queen, Lords, and Commons across the water. As a negotiator, Zachariah Chandler is the counterpart of the immortal Reverdy; and it appears by the speech delivered by the former yesterday, that the radical difference in their views has, on several occasions, been illustrated in encounters on the floor of the Senate. Thus, in 1864, when the irate Michigander proposed that an army corps should be stationed on the northern frontier to breed a quarrel with the Canadian raiders, the peace-loving Senator from Maryland objected to its consideration. Subsequently, when Mr. Chandler proposed that a list of all the ships and cargoes destroyed by Rebel pirates, with their value attached, should be made out by the Secretary of State, and payment in full demanded from the British Government, Reverdy Johnson had the hardihood to object even to this innocent proposition. And when at other periods Mr. Chandler suggested that such mild persuasives as a threat of non-intercourse, or the repeal of our neutrality laws, or a guarantee of belligerent privileges to Abyssinia, should be applied to John Bull, there was always somebody weak or wicked enough to squelch these amiable propositions.

Now, however, Senator Chandler thinks the time has arrived when "we should say precisely what we mean," to wit, that all outstanding accounts should be squared by the transfer of all the British possessions in North America to the United States, as a full settlement to date. This idea has been suggested at various times, and in various shapes, and it may serve the admirable purpose of strengthening the reverence of Mr. Chandler's constituents for his skill as a negotiator and his zeal as an apostle of the manifest destiny doctrine. It is possible that Great Britain may be willing at no distant period to transfer her North American possessions to us, not because we want them, and certainly not on account of any American threat to capture them, but for reasons similar to those which induced Russia to sell Alaska—because they may grow to be more and more of a white elephant to the British Treasury, and a source of constant anxiety and unrequited expense. The idea has for years been growing in favor in England that the loss of her unprofitable colonies would be a good riddance, and the Canadians have repeatedly been told by leading British journals and statesmen that if they wanted to secure independence they could obtain it by merely demonstrating in a clear but inoffensive manner that such was the unmistakable desire of the bulk of their population.

Every true statesman perfectly understands, however, the vast difference between the voluntary surrender of territorial possesions and the surrender of a foot of soil under menace. Russia gladly sold us Alaska. If we had threatened to take it, she would have spent millions in fortifying it. Every vigorous nation defends its honor as a priceless treasure; and while it may readily sell or exchange territorial possessions, when the transaction is understood on both sides as an act of mutual convenience, it rallies the last man and the last dollar in resistance to a hostile invader.

Senator Chandler's proposition has quietly been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where, we presume, it will sleep the sleep that knows no awakening; so that it can scarcely do much mischief. Its serious consideration, coupled with his threats of war, would do as much mischief in one direction as Reverdy Johnson's peace palaver did in another. The nation desires a speedy and honorable adjustment of the Alabama claims, but it is idle to talk of an immediate resort to arms if our views do not prevail, and it is impolitic as well as insulting to ask a proud and sensitive nation to surrender to us her territory.

THE WISDOM OF WISE.

IT IS gratifying to notice that many of the most violent of the Southern leaders—the men who in the old days before the Rebellion were the most ardent upholders of the system of slavery, who exerted themselves most earnestly to precipitate a conflict, who were most unscrupulous in carrying on the war, and who after they were conquered most vehemently refused to accept the situation—are now beginning to show a realizing sense of the changes which have taken place; and although it may be in a hesitating and uncertain manner, they are arraying themselves on the side of law and order. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, has written a letter giving his views on the present condition of affairs, which differ in such a marked manner from those which he has always professed to hold, that, but for the peculiarly involved style of the epistle which marks it as his own, it would be difficult to credit him with having written it. Wise stood in the front rank of the fire-eaters, and during his whole career as a politician he devoted himself to the extension of slavery, to the augmentation of the slave power, and to the vituperative abuse of the free ideas which were gathering strength at the North. Slavery, he held, was not only a blessing to the negroes, but it was a religious and political duty imposed upon the white race to hold the blacks in servitude. During the war Wise was one of those who wished to raise the black flag and to give no quarter, and his hatred for the black race even exceeded that which he felt for the "mud-sills" of the North, and prompted him to inflict upon the negro prisoners who fell into his hands whatever cruelties his vindictive and revengeful disposition could prompt. In view of these facts, the sentiments which he expresses now are certainly remarkable, and they verify in a most gratifying manner the words of the hymn:—

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return."

Wise has arrived at the beginning of wisdom at least, and there seems to be a fair prospect that he may in time become not only a good Christian, filled with love for his fellow-men, without regard to the color of their skins, but a patriotic and useful citizen. Wise expresses the conviction that "an exodus from African bondage was obliged to be by the almighty hand of Providence." "God knew," he says, "what poor finite minds North and South did not foresee—that nothing short of fire and sword, of war and its blood and violence, could emancipate negro slaves on this continent, in a country governed as the United States." In this opinion most thoughtful men at the present day will readily concur. The most remarkable feature of Wise's letter, however, is the acknowledgment that "slavery was our weakness, if not our wickedness, and God has purged out its sin and satanic influences by fire and blood"—a sentiment that would do credit to Wendell Phillips. While Wise is forced to admit that too many in the South fought for nothing but their property in slaves, he contends that the most respectable portion of the Southern people fought only for the privilege of self-government, and that they were willing to emancipate slaves in their own time and way, but were not willing to allow Congress to regulate their domestic government and concerns for them, either as to slavery or anything else. Probably Henry A. Wise believes this, but there are few thinking men either at the North or South who will agree with him. The Southerners rebelled because they were determined to rule or ruin. But slavery was the cause of the civil war, and if it had never existed there would have been no conflict. It is, perhaps, too much to expect such a man as Wise to give up the ideas of a lifetime all at once; and in view of his repentance—better late than never—we can in some measure at least excuse his desire to make out as good a case for himself as possible, and we can heartily join with him in the opinion that "he who resists, or in any way obstructs, the consequences of the special providences" that brought about the extinction of slavery, "kicks against the pricks," and that the legitimate consequences of this blotting out of our national sin ought to be peace, the cessation of old strifes, and a new era of charity, toleration, and brotherly and patriotic kindness. When such a disposition as this shall animate the Southern people, reconstruction will cease to be a problem, and the rebellious States will again take their proper places in the Union, and the old causes of strife will be forgotten.

A NEW ERA IN LIFE ASSURANCE.

A Western Gem.

New York must look to its laurels. Our enterprising sister city of San Francisco threatens entirely to throw it into the shade. Every species of business seems there to flourish with amazing vigor; but conspicuous above all stands Life Insurance. A hopeful company of that order, named the "Builders'," has lately been shut up by order of the Official Register, in consequence of its not having assets sufficient to pay the handsome dividend of a cent on the dollar. But no sooner is it closed than another starts up, designated the "Brick-lifters'," the prospectus of which is so rich and rare that we know not whether it is genuine or merely a burlesque upon the manner in which such affairs are there conducted. Temperance seems also engrafted on the movement, and, conjoined with all, is what is termed a Savings Bank, or "Hodmen's Beneficent Association."

"This company is established," says the prospectus, "for the philanthropic purpose of insuring the lives of Abstemious Bricklifters, when in danger of being lost while engaged in the patriotic duty of carrying up bricks to the summits of the various lofty edifices now in course of erection in this enterprising metropolis. The benefit of the scheme will also be extended to all Tea-total Hodmen and Mortar-Carriers of unimpeachable character for sobriety. It is calculated that numerous valuable lives may thus hourly be saved, the Company being in possession of a scientific apparatus for catching and holding up the most inebriated Navvie, when he is at the top of the ladder, and in the act of falling to the ground. The ears of the public, however long, will thus no more be shocked with the thrilling cry, 'Och! what a fal I shill git,' lately raised by the Meditative Bricklayer who lost his life while placing the copping-stone to the new edifice just completed at the corner of Cal. and San. streets; nor shall we again witness such a demoralizing scene as that presented by a Gambling Hodman offering to bet two to one that he couldn't dance a jig on the top bar of the ladder without tumbling down."

This enterprising company contemplate more extensive measures. They propose, the directors state, "acting in conjunction with the venerable order of sharps, and operating on the inexhaustible community of flats," extending their movements over a very wide range, and indicating a new mode of transacting business, which they emphatically italicize, as thus:—

"But it is in the ever-verdant fields of Humbug, and on the wide-spreal branches of the Spoony race, as well as the never-falling community of Dupes, that the Company expect to find an inexhaustible run of customers; and the guiding principle in their mode of transacting business will be—*No Deposits Repaid, and no Bills, nor any valuable documents whatever, returned.*"

They are, of course, exceedingly sanguine in their expectations, and hold out the most tempting inducements to inventors—not only to residents of California, but also to those of the United States generally, and the outlying province of New Jersey, and indeed to the universal globe, though we cannot altogether commend the indefatigable spirit with which they purpose to enter upon business:—

"They expect to attract a most extensive flow of patrons at the outset, by holding out to all depositors the immediate prospect of being enabled at once to *Build their own houses, and Ride in their own coaches.* The Company will shortly present a similar inducement to every inhabitant of the Pacific Coast, and extend it afterwards to each man, woman, or child, from any quarter of the world, who will bring cash to its coffers; being indefeasibly resolved to leave no dodge untried by which a cent is to be earned, or a dollar to be turned."

But we cannot exactly approve of some of the means by which they propose to increase what may be termed their connections, still less the highly objectionable manner in which they propose corrupting the press on the other side of the Rocky Mountains:

"The Company proposes also extending its operations to minor objects. Already in possession of an establishment which offers an irresistible bounty to Incendiarism, it will treat on liberal terms with all Apprentices who desire to set fire to their Bosses' premises; with the Brilliant Members of the Indigenous Press who aspire to inflame our Beautiful Bay; with Sailors who design to raise conflagration on their ships, and Tailors whose fingers may be endangered by overheating of the goose."

The President of the Company promises to be a very active man, and we cannot sufficiently admire the acquisition they have met with in the shape of a Porter. "John Shang Hay, Esq.," one of the Directors, it is explained in a note, has most convenient water-side premises, arranged so that seamen or other obnoxious claimants may be shipped off at any hour of the night:—

"The Company confidently anticipate a rich and perennial current from Depositors. Where these are Juveniles the President will himself seize upon their Books, and kick the urchins from the office, should they ask their money back. In the instance of Adults, with whom it might be unsafe or unwary thus to tamper, a Porter will be kept on the premises always ready to swear that Bills or like Valuable Documents have been returned; and in case of Sailors and Able-bodied laborers who have been induced to entrust their earnings with the Company, arrangements will be made with John Shang Hay, Esq., for at once shipping them off."

We cannot conscientiously extend our approbation to the peculiar mode in which they propose handling the funds of widows and orphans; nor, even at the risk of not being favored with their advertisements, can we consent to concur in their "Charitable Dodge":—

"The Company will take special care of all Widows' and Orphans' Funds; and, with a view to their safe custody, will make a religious point of never returning them to any person whatever. In reference to this topic, it may be mentioned that the Company has invented a most economical scheme of advertising by means of the *Charitable Dodge*. With this view, it will freely present One Hundred Dollars to any Public Institution, on condition that Ninety per cent. is at once handed back, and Five of the remaining Ten are expended in trumpeting the Beneficence of the Company. The President, however, will generally content himself with turning over the money from one of his Pant pockets to the other, or handing it temporarily to some trustworthy *Pal*, who will return the amount, except a small sum requisite for a Drink. In this case every precaution will be taken to prevent the *Chum* from making off with the whole."

But we must omit further details of this delectable association till another occasion.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Archibald Barron vs. Mary Ann Holloway and W. D. Lynd. An action of replevin to recover goods alleged to have been wrongfully distrained for rent. Verdict for plaintiff, $112·20 rent in arrear and $250 value of goods.

Gustavus Leidel, to use, vs. Conrad Hausemann, defendant, and John G. Foehl, garnishee. There were two cases under this title, in each of which a verdict was, by agreement, rendered for the garnishee.

Saurman & Tobin vs. William Moorehouse. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $206·47.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Levi Updegrove vs. Thomas Gredey. An action to recover for milk sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, $290·90.

J. & J. H. Duvall vs. The Deem Farm Petroleum Company. Verdict by agreement for plaintiffs, $2848·65.

P. H. Curran vs. Hildeburn & Brother. An action on a promissory note. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

John McBride vs. David Buchanan. A landlord and tenant claim for the recovery of the possession of premises. The defense alleged that plaintiff failed to give the proper notice to quit. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

George W. Hull, who was convicted recently of a charge of pocket picking, was sentenced to County Prison for two years.

Edward Dougherty and Henry Newton, two boys who were convicted of the larceny of a number of brass boxes, were sentenced each to County Prison for one year.

Robert McClelland, a little boy of respectable appearance, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of money. He was employed in the office of the *Saturday Night* newspaper, and was found to have opened and robbed letters of their contents.

RELICIOUS NOTICES.

COME TO BETHANY, TWENTY SECOND and SHIPPEN Streets. The best Sunday School Institute ever held in Philadelphia.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

"The Effect of Teaching on our Scholars," by Nelson Kingsbury, Esq.

"The School and the Family," Rev. W. P. Hellings.

"Studies in Palestine Geography and History, with brilliant and colossal pictures," by Rev. Alfred Taylor. It

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1869.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, north side, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., after which will be held an election for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

4 20tuths3td8t R. W. CLARK, President.

AN EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS, in aid of the Children's Hospital, will be opened at the ARTIST FUND ROOMS, No. 1324 CHESNUT Street, on THURSDAY, April 22. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents. Season Tickets, $1. To be had at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street; McAllister's, No. 728 Chesnut street; Earles' Galleries, and at the Children's Hospital, Twenty-second street, above Locust. It

FOR
CITY TREASURER,
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
Subject to Democratic Rules. 4 17tf

CHROMOS.

CHROMO EXPOSITION.

JAS. S. EARLE & SONS'
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS
AND
FREE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
No. 816 Chesnut Street.

Now open, an extremely interesting exhibition, prepared to explain the method of producing chromos, and to show their remarkable fidelity to the originals, giving a full answer to the oft-repeated question, "What are Chromos?" With this view are placed, *side by side*, several prominent original paintings, and the chromos from them, for careful comparison, among which are:—

Whittier's "Barefoot Boy."
Bierstadt's "California Sunset."
Lemmen's "Poultry Yard."
Tait's "Group of Chickens."
Tait's "Group of Quails."
Bricher's "Autumn in White Mountains."
Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer's "Blackberries," and others.

At present are exposed in the show window, on Chesnut street, the original painting and chromo of LAKE LUZERNE, by Triebel. Copies of this and all other Chromos always for sale. By special arrangement we now make a notable reduction in the prices of PRANG'S CHROMOS, as follows:—

Group of Chickens or Quails, each	$3 75
Six American Landscapes, each	1 12
Autumn, Esopus Creek	4 50
The Poultry Yard	3 75
Correggio's Magdalen	7 50
The Kid's Playground	4 50
"A Friend in Need"	4 50
Easter Morning	7 50
Whittier's "Barefoot Boy"	3 75
Sunlight in Winter	9 00
Bierstadt's California Sunset	7 50
Horses in a Storm	5 62
The Two Friends	4 50
The Unconscious Sleeper	4 50
Boyhood of Lincoln	9 00
Crown of New England	11 25

And all others at the same rates. Full lists and prices and Prang's "JOURNAL OF POPULAR ART," on application. 4 12 12trp

WANTS.

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE
STETSON HOUSE,
No. 445 N. THIRD Street.
$5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call, or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT street, Phila 2 6 3m

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. HANDSOME MODERN SPRUCE STREET RESIDENCE.
All Conveniences, Handsomely Furnished. Immediate possession. Address P. O. Box 1994, Philadelphia. 4 19 3t*

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly, or E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St. 4 6 1m

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 4 14 12*

FOR RENT—HOUSE No. 2120 BRANDYWINE street, with modern improvements, in complete repair. Inquire No. 3 South FIFTH Street. F. CHAPMAN. 4 19 3t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 1t

CLOTHING.

The Prodigal Son on the Back Track.

The prodigal son
Came back on a run;
Said he, "I think it is wretched fun
To do any more as I have done!"
His knees were out, and his coat was torn,
And altogether he looked forlorn.
His buttons were off, his pants were split,
And his clothes were all of such horrible fit;
And this was the way he looked so odd, he
Had purchased clothes that were made of shoddy.
"And now," said he, "it's foolish and rash,
The stupid way that I've spent my cash;
I used to deal at the GREAT BROWN HALL,
And now I've been to the places all
Where they say they keep,
At prices so cheap,
Better goods than at GREAT BROWN HALL:
And I've looked around
And at great cost found
That they're neither cheaper nor better at all!"
And the prodigal wiped away a tear,
And said, "Look here, my friend; look here,
Hereafter I'm coming all the more
To buy at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S store.
For on what they tell you you can depend,
And what they sell you is good to the end.
And I'll never buy any more clothes at all
Except the clothes of the GREAT BROWN HALL."

Once in a long, long while, an old customer wanders off elsewhere for a little while; but he soon finds what a mistake he has made, and comes back to buy, at the cheapest of all cheap prices, the unsurpassed Clothing made

AT THE
Great Brown Stone Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

I. O. O. F.
PARADE SUITS.
WE HAVE THE BEST STOCK OF BLACK SUITS FOR THE LEAST MONEY OF ANY CLOTHING HOUSE IN THIS CITY. INSPECTION IS INVITED.
Bingham Hall Clothing House,
No. 830 MARKET STREET.
A. BROWN & CO.
WHITE VESTS, LARGE VARIETY.
4 19 6t4p PRICES LOW

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
4 15 thstu 12t No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.
LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name. DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

MEDALS.

ODD FELLOWS' PARADE MEDAL.—THE undersigned have published a
BEAUTIFUL MEDAL
to be worn on the day of the coming anniversary; obverse, the head of Thomas Wildey, the founder of the Order, and appropriate lettering and devices on the reverse.
Single Medal, 25 cents; by the quantity $15 per hundred. Agents wanted everywhere.
Liberal discount to agents and dealers.
Address WILLIAM H. WARNER & BRO., No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
4 7 16t*

JOHN WANAMAKER,
CLOTHIER,
818 CHESNUT STREET. 820
THE NEW
CHESNUT STREET ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
Finest Ready-Made Clothing
AND
FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

DEPARTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The design of this Department is to furnish a Finer Class of made-up Garments than Philadelphia trade has heretofore supplied.

MATERIALS USED.—*The finest of Home Manufactures and the latest Foreign Importations. All the novelties in Spring Goods and choicest selections of texture and patterns.*

STYLE OF MAKE-UP.—*All garments cut in the best and most fashionable modes, and finished with a degree of care and taste that make them very unlike and superior to what is commonly understood by "Ready-made Clothing."*

WORKMANSHIP.—*None but the best. The Tailors employed in this Department will be only such as could work on the finest custom work, good sewing, no ripping, or buttons coming off.*

All gentlemen who would avoid the delay of ordinary clothes, and the necessarily higher price of custom work, are here offered garments much superior to the

Ordinary Run of Ready-Made Clothing.

The public are invited to examine our NEW BROWN-STONE BUILDING, and our FIRST AND FINEST STOCK. 4 14 4ptf

NOVELTIES IN JACONET ROBES.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
NEW STYLE JACONET ROBES,
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

LACE SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
Call attention to the assortment of Goods in this Department, embracing

BLACK THREAD POINTS,	New Patterns,
LAMA LACE POINTS,	LAMA LACE PATELOTS,
INDIA LACE POINTS,	LAMA LACE VESTS.

These goods are all of our own importation, and of the best makers, and will be sold at moderate prices. 4 17 3t

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES
GOING TO THE COUNTRY.
Our stock of strictly fine quality of
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Was never more complete than now. We shall strive to sell as low as such fine goods can possibly be purchased, and guarantee everything. Great care will be taken to pack securely and deliver free of charge to any depot or express office in the city.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
tuths PHILADELPHIA.

MACCARONI.
Very choice SICILY MACCARONI, in small boxes of 5 lbs. each. A very superior article. For sale by
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
3 10 4p
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J. 3 5 1t

STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
THE STANDARD!
The Demand for them Greater Than Ever.
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER SCALE IN THE WORLD OF EQUAL SIZE AND STRENGTH, AND MORE GENERALLY IN USE.
Hay Scales,
Track Scales,
Depot Scales,
Platform Scales,
Counter Scales,
EVERY VARIETY.
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS
Of all Kinds.
Baldwin's Patent Alarm Money Drawer.
For sale, wholesale and retail.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
No. 715 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Scales of all kinds repaired and put in perfect weighing order. 4 17 stuth3t4p

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
Have just received a fresh importation of
Genuine Scotch Cheviots,
Elegant French Coatings,
LATEST STYLES OF
Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,
FOR THEIR
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
(4 3 2mrp

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"La Vie Parisienne."

It is evident that Messieurs Meilhac and Halevy are familiar with Paris by night as well as by day. Into the libretto of *La Vie Parisienne* they have contrived to introduce about as much of its rottenness as could well be compressed into the space at their command. Running through the dialogue there is a stream of filth which surpasses in its unsavory odor anything to be found in all the *operas bouffes* which have preceded *La Vie Parisienne* in this city. The whole affair is simply a carnival of low intrigue, a dirty and disgusting medley such as could come only from the slums of Paris. Under such circumstances, we certainly do not intend to defend *La Vie Parisienne* against the charge of smuttiness, which our friends of the *Evening Bulletin* have hurled against Offenbach in general and this excrescence of Offenbach in particular. Yet we can, without saying a word in palliation of indecency, point out the inconsistencies of the *Bulletin's* argument of yesterday. Scarcely a week has elapsed since the Maretzek troupe performed *Don Giovanni* at the Academy of Music in this city. The *Bulletin* complacently announced that the opera would be produced, and on the following afternoon, having had an opportunity to sleep upon the subject, was as mute as the traditional oyster Yet every opera-goer knows that the dialogue to which Mozart set his grandest score is the quintessence of vileness. "Leporello," the "Don's" man of all work in general and of dirty work in particular, is made, in the ninth scene of the first act, to recount to "Elvira" the achievements of his gay and festive master. So numerous had they become that the faithful squire dared no longer trust his memory, and had taken the trouble to reduce the narrative to writing. Almost on a par with *Don Giovanni* is *Rigoletto*, in the score of which are found some of the most brilliant *morceaux* of Verdi. But little lower in the same catalogue come Donizetti's *La Favorita* and Verdi's *La Traviata*, in the plots of all of which the element of nastiness prevails over all others. And yet we do not remember that the *Bulletin* has ever been thrown into a paroxysm of pious wrath at the announcement of any of these operas, or that it has labored through three-quarters of an editorial column to prove that their performance at the Academy of Music was a pollution of that sacred edifice which was "built for the encouragement of art in its purest and best forms." All reforms, however, in art as well as in politics, must be gradual; and so the *Bulletin* singles out Offenbach, and lunges at him with all the ardor Don Quixote manifested in his famous assault upon the windmills. It rides gallantly to the onset, and smites poor Jacques Offenbach hip and thigh, in blissful forgetfulness that time and time again "the noble Academy of Music, built for the encouragement of art in its best and purest forms," as exemplified in *Don Giovanni* and *Rigoletto*, has been "prostituted to the exhibition of vulgar dances and unseemly acting in pieces" such as the *Black Crook*, *Babil and Bijou*, *Lynne; or, the Elopement*, *Un Ballo in Maschera*, and *Robert le Diable*, "that hold up to scorn and ridicule both art and morality." If the dances of the *Black Crook* are not vulgar, if the elopement of "Lady Isabel" is not an infringement upon morality, if the ballets incident to *Robert* and *Un Ballo* are not as disgusting as the Cau-can, if the achievements of "Don Giovanni" are exemplary, if the revenge of "Rigoletto" is in strict compliance with all the commands of the Decalogue, we are prepared to acknowledge that our ideas of vulgarity and morality are slightly mixed, and to enter upon a labored defense of *Genevieve de Brabant* and *La Vie Parisienne* as the quintessence of decency.

La Vie Parisienne, the latest of Offenbach's eccentricities which has been produced in this city, was given at the Academy of Music last evening, before a large audience, every member of Mr. Grau's troupe being included in the cast. The scene is laid in the Paris of to-day, and, as we have intimated above, in plot and dialogue it is about on a par with *Don Giovanni*, which means simply that it is just about as nasty—we prefer the word *nasty* to the *Bulletin's* "good old English word" *smutty*—as it can be, and no more. Yet the librettists have contrived to turn everything to ridicule, and in several of the scenes the element of extravagance completely overwhelms that of indecency. The grotesque "Swiss Admiral," who wears spurs because, although such may not be the custom in countries which have a navy, it is not objectionable in countries which have no navy, presents the very consummation of extravagance. Even more ridiculous than the hereditary Admiral is M. Carrier's "Major Edouard"—not a respectable soldier of a major, nor yet a drum-major, but a *table d'hote* major, quite incapable of description. M. Carrier's get-up in this *role* is unquestionably the most remarkable that has ever been witnessed in this city, and it is only to be regretted that such a unique and fantastical caricature has not been introduced by Offenbach into some of his less objectionable effusions. M. Carrier heretofore has earned a reputation in this city for tameness, but his personation of the "Major" last evening totally dispelled the notion that he has not a fine conception of humor and deserves to rank as a first-class low comedian. Of the music but little can be said, for there is comparatively little of it, and none that presents anything novel, if we may except the old Tyrolese air, "*Mein Vater ist ein Schneider*," which is worked up, in its variations, with all the dashing extravagance at Offenbach's command. Madame Rose Bell perpetrated this with such exquisite drollery that it was three times encored, and the wild enthusiasm of the audience proved that Offenbach is not yet played out in this city.

Glancing around upon the audience, in the midst of the tumult, we could recognize a very large proportion of the habitual opera-goers, all so eager to testify the intensity of their delight, that they could not suppress their enthusiasm until the end of the scene. The cause of the uproar was entirely characteristic of Offenbach, and the great favor with which it was received showed the source of his popularity here and elsewhere—a successful appeal to the sense of the ridiculous which exists in every human heart. Not until such audiences frown upon Offenbach will he be driven from the stage.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Offenbach's opera of *La Vie Parisienne* will be repeated this evening. To-morrow Herve's opera of *L'Oeil Crevé* will be given.

AT THE ARCH Lotta appeared last evening as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness" in John Brougham's dramatization of the *Old Curiosity Shop*. It is not necessary for us to make any detailed remarks about this performance. Every one knows that Lotta gives us neither "Little Nell" nor the "Marchioness" as Dickens drew these characters, but while she does not act, her queer antics are so amusing and her sprightly ways so attractive that it is no wonder she is one of the most popular stars of the day. This evening Lotta will appear in the same parts.

AT THE CHESNUT the performance this evening will be for the benefit of the Cuban patriots, and as the cause of Cuban liberty has plenty of warm sympathizers in this city, there will doubtless be a crowded house. *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed, with all its entertaining features, and the Cuban song of liberty will be sung by Mrs. Oates and Miss Fanny Stockton. To-morrow evening Hernandez will have a benefit.

AT THE WALNUT the burlesque of *The Female Forty Thieves* and the extravaganza of *The Orphans; or, Alphonso, the Nondescript*, will be given, with Mr. Felix Rogers and the Misses Willmore in the leading roles.

On Friday evening Mr. J. H. Hackett will appear as "Sir John Falstaff" in Shakespeare's comedy of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton and her English opera troupe will make their reappearance this evening in Offenbach's operettas of "66" and *Lischen and Fritzchen*.

Miss Galton, we are sure, will receive a hearty welcome on her return to Philadelphia, and we hope that she will be so successful that she will conclude to abide permanently at the little Seventh street theatre, which seems to be the place just suited for her.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall to-morrow afternoon. The following programme is announced:—

Overture—"Le Lac des Fees," Auber; Den Schoenen Heil (Cornet Solo, first time), A. Neithardt, performed by G. Dunn; Patronessen "Waltz" (first time), John Strauss; Andante, from Sinfonie No. 4, N. W. Gade; Overture—"Returning from Abroad," Mendelssohn; Duet from *Semiramis*, Rossini; Grand March, from *L'Africaine*, Meyerbeer.

—The Chinese in California take kindly to the velocipede.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT — *With choice assortment of select styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AN NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REALLY FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING APPRECIATED.

THE VERDICT RENDERED.

THE PEOPLE HAVE CHOSEN.

THE DECISION IS IN FAVOR OF

CHARLES STOKES.

Notwithstanding the immense amount of printers' ink consumed by rival establishments, the rush to No. 824 CHESNUT STREET, yesterday, for our fine CHEVIOT SUITS, exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and was a flattering evidence of the opinion of the people on the clothing question. We make no vain boast—merely ask of the people to examine our assortment before being allured by flaming advertisements into other establishments. Compare our goods with others, and we will be satisfied with your Choice. We defy competition.

CHARLES STOKES,

UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

FINE ARTS.—American Pictures and Crystal Medallions, which have been on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York, will be sold by auction this evening at a quarter to 8 o'clock, continuing to-morrow evening, also on Thursday and Friday evenings. The collection is valued at $15,000, numbering over 225 works of art by eminent artists; all to be sold without reserve for the benefit of the artists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MANY A MAN who fully intended having a new suit yesterday wore his old clothes because he deferred getting his new ones till late in the week, and then was prevented by a pressure of other matters from attending to this. The best way is to buy it or give the order forit early in the week. There are great attractions at Oak Hall this week, and every possible inducement is held out to those who want Spring Clothing, good and cheap. If they are sharp, they will visit WANAMAKER & BROWN'S, and that right early.

ELEGANT PAINTINGS.—We invite attention to the exhibition now open at Messrs. Birch & Son's Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, of high class Oil Paintings, the property of Mr. J. E. McClees, who is about leaving for Europe; it comprises fine specimens of European and American Artists. The Gallery will be illuminated this evening. The sale will take place on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

AMERICAN PICTURES and Crystal Medallions at auction this evening, Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

EXTREMES MEET.

EXTREMES MEET.

EXTREMES MEET.

THE VERY BEST CLOTHES AND THE VERY LOWEST PRICE,

THE VERY BEST CLOTHES AND THE VERY LOWEST PRICE,

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.
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WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

MARRIED.

BROWN—FREED.—On the 8th instant, by Rev. Jos. D. Newlin, EDWIN L. BROWN to MATILDA FREED, daughter of David Freed, all of this city.

LITZENBERG—BURLING.—On the 18th instant, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. WILLIAM H. LITZENBERG, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., to Miss ANNIE R. BURLING, of Philadelphia.

MARTIN—PAUL.—On the 19th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Washington B. Erben, Mr. BENJAMIN C. MARTIN to Miss SALLIE SELONE PAUL, both of this city.

DIED.

CRAIG.—On the 18th instant, ELIZABETH CRAIG.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 619 S. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Lafayette Cemetery.

JONES.—On the 18th instant, MARY W., wife of Daniel M. Jones, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Fifty-third street and Darby road, on Thursday, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah.

OTTY.—On the 17th instant, after a lingering illness, HETTIE OTTY, widow of the late Thomas Otty, formerly of Delaware county, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Maria S. Savage, No. 427 Harmony street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

SHIBE.—On the 19th instant, SARAH ANN SHIBE, widow of the late L. M. Shibe, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph M. Patterson, No. 1304 S. Third street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

SUPLEE.—On the 19th instant, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM A. SUPLEE, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, William Supplee, Fifty-third street, near the Blockley Baptist Church, Twenty-fourth ward, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,

To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,

To Make a Good Investment,

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

AMERICAN

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

3 4thstu1j E. S. EARLEY.

CROQUET! CROQUET! CROQUET!

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

Croquet from $5·00 upwards, made of the hardest and best wood, Boxwood, Lignumvitæ, Apple, etc.

JOHN LINERD,

3 17 wsm5 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable Business Stands. Stores Nos. 56 and 58 South Second street, above Chesnut street. On Tuesday, April 27, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, being one three-story brick store and one two-story frame store, situate on the west side of Second street, at the distance of 32 feet north of Chesnut street, Nos. 56 and 58 (now occupied as one store), containing together in front on Second street 31 feet 11 inches, the southernmost 16 feet 8 inches thereof being 50 feet 9 inches in depth, and the northernmost 15 feet 3 inches thereof being 48 feet in depth to a 2 feet 9 inches wide alley, leading northward into another 2 feet 9 inches wide alley, leading into Strawberry street; which alleys this property has the privilege of as a passage-way and water-course, at all times hereafter forever. Terms, one-third cash. Possession on 30 days' notice. Sale absolute. For further information apply to C. H. & H. P. Muirheid, No. 205 S. Sixth street, or to

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very valuable Business Stand.—Superior five-story Brick Store, No. 126 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, extending through to Carter's alley, 2 fronts, 29 feet front. On Tuesday, April 27, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very valuable five-story brick building (granite front to third story) and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, No. 126; containing in front on Chesnut street 29 feet, and extending in depth on the west line 144 feet to Carter's alley; thence extending eastwardly along said alley 18 feet 11 inches; thence north 61 feet 1½ inches; thence east 10 feet 1 inch; thence north 82 feet 10½ inches to Chesnut street, the place of beginning. The store is well and substantially built; skylight in the centre to roof; iron pillars, fire-proof safes, 2 hoisting apparatus, etc., etc. Terms—One-third cash, or whole may be paid at option of purchaser. Sale absolute. Possession June 20, 1870. For further information apply to C. H. & H. P. Muirhead, No. 205 S. Sixth street, or to

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very valuable Business Stand. Four-story Iront Front Store, Nos. 205 and 207 Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets, 41½ feet front. On Tuesday, April 27, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that superior four-story iron front building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Chesnut street, west of Second street, Nos. 205 and 207; containing in front on Chesnut street 41 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 61 feet 2 inches to a 2 feet 9 inches wide alley, leading westward into Strawberry street. Subject to the restriction, viz., a space of 12 feet 6 inches square, at the northeast corner of said lot, shall at all times hereafter remain open, and no building or part of a building shall ever be erected thereon; the same being left open to afford light and air to the premises hereby granted, and to the premises fronting on Second street. It is well and substantially built; has iron pillars, hoisting apparatus, etc. Possession on 90 days' notice. Terms—One-third cash. Sale absolute. For further information apply to C. H. & H. P. Muirheid, No. 205 S. Sixth street, or to

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable two and a half-story stone Residence, No. 34 Linden st., between Coulter street and Indian Queen lane, Germantown, five minutes' walk of Shoemaker lane Railroad Station. On Tuesday, April 27, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two and a half-story stone residence, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate No. 34 Linden street, Germantown; the lot containing in front on Linden street 50 feet, and extending in depth 105 feet. The house stands back, having a garden plot in front; has parlor, dining-room (opening on to a piazza), kitchen, enclosed pump shed, with provision well and frame summer kitchen; five good-size chambers, bath-room, excellent water, gas, furnace, numerous closets, etc. Also, a two-story frame stable and carriage house. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage for three years. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 142 Queen street, Germantown.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 24 Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS.

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

Opposite Independence Hall,

Importers of Carpetings

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Fresh Canton Mattings.

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT St., Philad'a,

4 15 thsturpJ 11] Opposite Independence Hall.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

CARPETINGS

OPENING DAILY.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT St.,

4 8 thstulm PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 3 2 tf WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.' PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 4 3 stuth 2m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S" GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET. N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and Moving promptly attended to. 4 5 1m

DRY GOODS.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN

DRY GOODS.

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

Prior to the reorganization of their business on

The First of May Next,

WILL OFFER THE

Most Extraordinary Concentration

OF BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS

EVER

Exhibited in this City.

Their stock is unrivalled for extent and variety and general adaptation to the wants of their patrons, and will be found replete with the most approved staples and novelties in desirable fabrics of recent importation. [1 9tfrp

ONE PRICE,

NO DEVIATION, AND ALL GOODS

Guaranteed as Represented.

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.

FOR BARGAINS CALL AT

GEO. D. WISHAM'S

ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

1869.

SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,

EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.

SUPERB BLACK SILKS.

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS,

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.

RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.

We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,

THORNLEY'S

"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,

2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

WILL OPEN ON

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 12,

A large assortment of

Fine Black Lama Lace Points.

Also, Fine White Lama Lace Points,

Lace Rotunds,

Together with a handsome stock of

Paisley, Printed Cashmere, and Striped Shawls. 3 27 3mrp

PARIS,

AU P'TIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DU BAC, Nos. 22, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This House, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of

SILKS—FIRST NOVELTIES,
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLLENS, LACE LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
Mh 5 15 25 A 10 20 30 My 10 20] WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

REFRIGERATORS.

P. P. KEARNS,

REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,

No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.

An elegant assortment of my own make of

Chest and Upright Refrigerators,

Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,

NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,

4 15 1mrp BELOW ARCH STREET.

JUST RECEIVED,

PAPER HANGINGS,

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN,

J. C. FINN & SONS',

Southeast Corner TENTH and WALNUT Sts.,

4 16 12t*rp PHILADELPHIA.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING DESIGNS IN BONNETS AND HATS,

AT OUR

NEW BONNET ROOMS,

No. 806 ARCH Street.

P. A. HARDING & CO.

4 1 thstu3m

107 EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE.

No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,

(Four doors above Arch).

I have now open a splendid assortment of

SILKS,	SATIN RIBBONS,
SATINS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
CRAPES,	STRAW HATS,
FIGURED NETS,	STRAW BONNETS,
ILLUSIONS,	FLOWERS,

To which I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P.S.—SILKS and SATINS CUT BIAS. 4 3 stuth2m

THOMPSON REYNOLDS,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ETC., ETC.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
R. F. S. HEATH. [4 6 1m] Philadelphia.

FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,

New Styles and Moderate Prices.

GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS;
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS;
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.

RAPSON'S,

[4 17 stuth2m

N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

OUR STYLES are the newest.
OUR MATERIALS the most fashionable.
OUR WORKMANSHIP the very best.
OUR STOCK the largest in the city.
OUR PRICES defy competition.

HENRY IVENS,

4 17 stuth1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

REMOVAL OF

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

TO

Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,

Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,

Which will be open for the transaction of business

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

CAPITAL, $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
CHAS. MACALESTER, GEORGE F. TYLER,
HENRY C. GIBSON.

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT PATTERSON.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and

RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,

Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferrable by delivery	$1·00 per	$1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 "	1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1·25 "	1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2·00 "	1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk	1·00 "	100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.	2·50 "	1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk. These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and Interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key, Safes inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at rates varying from $20 to $75 each per annum, according to size.

Deposits of Money received, on which interest will be allowed: 3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

Letters of credit furnished, available for travelling purposes in all parts of Europe.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 4 6 tuths4p2m

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,

3 19 1mrp East of Front street.

NEW STYLES OF PAPER HANGINGS,

AND AMERICAN,

T. & SONS',

TH and WALNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF

NEW YORK.

Office, No. 26 NASSAU STREET.

Statement showing the business of the Company during the year 1868, and its condition on the 31st day of December, 1868:—

Policies issued in 1868 6,004
Amount insured $16,366,180

DIVIDEND

Declared on all Policies, January, 1869 ..... 40 per cent.

INCOME.

Balance due Dec. 31, 1867 ..... $906,157·51
Premiums and interest received in 1868 ..... 1,526,638·04
$2,432,795·55
Expenditures (including Losses) ..... 365,617·06
Total Assets ..... $2,067,178·49
Losses paid in 1868 ..... $69,850·00
Interest received and accrued ..... 66,567·00

SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.

The growth of its insurance is shown by the following ascent:—

	New Policies.	Amount Insured.
1866	1,405	$3,907,380
1867	4,188	11,976,000
1868	6,004	16,366,180
Total	11,597	$32,243,980

REASONS FOR INSURING

IN THE

CONTINENTAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

1. Chartered under the Laws of the State of New York, and prohibited from engaging in *speculations* of any kind. Not allowed to undertake any but *life risks*, and cannot invest its funds except in United States Stocks, New York State Stocks, and Mortgage bonds with double security.

2. Organized on the Mutual plan. Profits annually divided, which may be applied to the cancellation of Loans, to a permanent reduction of future premiums, or to the purchase of additional insurance.

3. Economical and careful in its management, having paid its losses from receipts of interest on investments alone.

4. Issues all approved forms of Policies, Ordinary Life, Single Payment, Term, Endowment, Joint Life, and Annuities.

5. Rates of premium as low as a proper security will admit. No extra rate charged for risks upon the lives of females.

6. Allows a loan to the assured, if desired, of one-third the annual premium, when it amounts to $40 or more, without requiring premium notes. Loans not deducted from the policy in case of death after three years.

7. Makes no charge for medical examination, policy fee, or stamp.

8. Allows thirty days' grace in payment of renewal premiums, during which time the policy remains in full force.

9. After three annual payments of premium, the assured can, if in embarrassed circumstances, continue his policy for a period of time nearly equal to that in which it has already been in force, by paying merely the interest on the premiums when they become due; or, having paid his premium, and he be pressed for money for other purposes, he can temporarily loan from the Company a sum, in cash, equal to four-fifths of the net value of his policy.

10. Gives to the assured on any plan, after the third year's premium has been paid, the privilege to exchange for a paid-up policy; or, if the object for which the insurance was effected shall have ceased, will purchase his policy at its equitable value, paying cash therefor.

11. Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, tri-annually, or quarterly.

12. Each policy-holder given a voice in the elections and management of the Company.

13. All Policies and dividends non-forfeitable.

14. Never contested a claim, and pays its losses promptly. All policies incontestable for the usual causes.

15. Insured have the largest liberty to travel without extra charge.

16. Extends every advantage to the insured which time and experience have shown to be just and safe.

17. Insures only first-class risks; therefore the mortality among its members is annually light.

18. Thrift of the Company unparalleled in the annals of Life Assurance.

Policies are issued by the Company:—

In favor of yourself, your wife, children, parents, brothers and sisters, or creditors, or any person depending on you, also on joint lives, payable to the survivor on the death of either.

The ratio of expenses as compared with the amount of business is excelled by but one Company.

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, PRESIDENT.
J. P. ROGERS, SECRETARY.

Pennsylvania Branch Office,

No. 425 CHESNUT Street.

WINTER & JEWELL,

MANAGERS.

Solicitors desiring to act for this Company will be liberally dealt with.

4 13 tuths 6t rp WINTER & JEWELL.

HEATERS.

THE RUSSIAN AIR-TIGHT HEATER.

Daniel Mershon's Sons'

HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE REMOVED TO THE

N. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND FILBERT, STS.,

Opposite the Farmers' Market.

Brick Work of all descriptions and *Fire Work* promptly attended to.

A. H. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. S. MERSHON

HOVER'S PATENT

COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged feet attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,

OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

1 26 tuths6m No. 230 South SECOND Street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

BREAKING A BUTTERFLY; OR, BLANCHE ELLERSLIE'S ENDING. By the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The tastes of the author of this work are highly aristocratic, and his models are always taken from the upper circles of English society, or rather he attempts to describe such society; but whether his sketches of character are always from life is another matter. In spite of the rather supercilious air of snobbishness which pervades his novels, the author of "Guy Livingstone" is a graphic writer, and his stories are full of interest. "Breaking a Butterfly" is in many respects the best of the author's works. A gay, frivolous woman of society comes to grief at the hands of an aristocratic brute of a husband, and her fate renders the rather odd title appropriate. The plot is well managed, one or two of the characters are decidedly original, and much of the story is written with real power.

Turner Brothers & Co. and Porter & Coates send us cheap paper cover editions of the same novel, published by Harper & Brothers.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Shining Hours," by Paul Moraine. Published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. This is a religious story for young people, in which the religious teachings are skilfully interwoven with an interesting narrative of home life and adventure in the great world. To make religious instruction entertaining and attractive to children is a difficult task, as is proved by the many failures in this class of literature. The author of "Shining Hours," however, appears to have succeeded admirably, and we commend the book to those who wish to place good, wholesome reading in the hands of their children.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. and from Claxton, Remsen, Haffelfinger we have received "Evening by Evening; or, Readings at Eventide, for the Family or the Closet," by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. Published by Sheldon & Co. This work is intended as a companion to "Morning by Morning," by the same author. A page is devoted to each day in the year, and the readings are in the shape of reflections and commentaries on appropriate texts of Scripture.

The author says in his preface that the vice of many religious works is their dulness. From this vice he has endeavored to be free. The readings are short; and they will doubtless receive a warm welcome in many families. They are well adapted to the purposes of family worship, and the qualities which have made Mr. Spurgeon's other writings so popular will commend this work to a large circle of pious persons who feel that they require some such assistance at their devotions.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "The Curse of Gold," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. This story has been running for some time in the New York *Weekly*, where it has proved extensively popular. Many of those who have perused it while in course of serial publication will doubtless be glad to read it again in its present shape. Mrs. Stephens in her preface states that she has been criticized at various times for her improbable characters, but that invariably the characters thus objected to have been drawn from life, and she assures her readers that this is the case with "Madame de Marke" in the present story.

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us the half dollar edition of Tennyson's Poems, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., which give all the poetical writings of the laureate in a neat, convenient, and inexpensive form; a cheap edition of Charles Reade's exciting prison romance, "It Is Never Too Late To Mend," published by Harper & Brothers;" and "Illustrations of the Poets, from Passages in the Life of Little Billy Vidkins," an amusing series of comic sketches by H. L. Stephens.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us Part III of Auerbach's "Villa on the Rhine." Published by Leypoldt & Holt. This fine romance increases in interest as it advances, and it will be read and appreciated by those who delight in really good literature. The edition published by Leypoldt & Holt is convenient in size, attractive in appearance, and it is specially worthy of the regards of the public, as the author is interested in the profits.

—From the American Sunday-School Union we have received the second series of "The Oiled Feather Books," titled as follows:—"The Man who ran away from Himself," "The use of a Child," "The Man who kept Himself in Repair," "This Day Month," "Paddle Your own Canoe,', and "He's Overboard."

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us "The Vocalist," a periodical publication of popular music. Published by Fisher & Denison, New York. Price, 5 cents.

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

"Putnam's."

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us the May number of *Putnam's Magazine*, which has the following contents:—"Thomas Carlyle as a Practical Guide;" "Christus Sylvæ," a poem, by F. B. Plimpton; "A Stranded Ship," Part I, by L. Clarke Davis; "The Cholera in Asia," by J. C. Peters, M. D.; "In Early Spring," a poem, by George Cooper; "Rhyme," by George Wakeman; "The Emperor's Eye," by Ausburn Towner; "The Dream of Life," by Rev. W. R. Alger; "The Voyage of the Esperanza," by Jane G. Austin; "Guglielmo Gajani and the Roman Republic," by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D.; "To-day," chapter xiv to xvii, by R. B. Kimball; "Mexico and the United States;" "Current Events;" "Literature, Science, and Art Abroad," by Bayard Taylor; "Literature at Home," by E. C. Stedman; "Fine Arts," by S. S. Conant; "Table Talk," by Clarence Cook.

From Mr. Alger's "Dream of Life" we make the following quotations:—

There is one curious and difficult inquiry to which no satisfactory reply has yet been given. It is in regard to the horrible phenomenon of nightmare. Why is it that our dreams, when we sleep in an easy position and the organism is in healthy action, are beautiful and agreeable; but when we sleep in a cramped, oppressive attitude, or are suffering from indigestion, they are invariably of a frightful character, full of deformity or danger, causing pain and terror? Of this abstruse and interesting problem the following solution is suggested—a solution which, it is believed, will be acceptable and conclusive to those familiar with the ultimate principles of physiological and psychological science. Ugly and terrible outward phenomena, reported in the brain, and there interpreted in relation to what the exigency requires of the organism, produce disturbing and violent reactions in various nerve-centres. These reactions, reporting themselves in the brain, are there, by the inverse action of the law of association, taken to imply the presence, as outward causes, of the ugly and terrible phenomena of which they had before been consequences. If a piece of tough beef in the stomach causes from within just such a ganglionic perturbation as would be caused from without by a murderous deed or a fall from a precipice, is it not quite natural that the mind, deprived of its usual verifying tests, should think its subjective interpretation of the former an objective experience of the latter?

The commonest mistake in regard to dreams is the belief that they enter the mind from abroad. With fine fancy, but fictitious thought, a poet says,

"Sleep is a traitor
Who fills the poor defenseless eyes with blackness,
That he may let in dreams."

They are evoked, not introduced. When the inner play becomes, as it sometimes does, so exciting and powerful as to strike the springs of volition, and thus move the muscles, we have *somnambulism*, which is a dream put into action. Are not some men sleep-walkers all their days, putting their dreams into actions? The essence of a dream, then, is that objects and events which are only ideally perceived within the mind are credited as having outward existence. And in this innermost essence of the thing, in this outermost color of the phenomenon, is not our whole life full of dream? Pascal impressively asks in one of those pregnant paragraphs which often fell from his pen, "If we were solitary when awake, but dreamed in company, and our dreams accorded with each other, who doubts that we should believe matters reversed? In fine, as we frequently dream that we dream, piling one dream upon another, it is quite possible that this life itself is only a dream, on which others are grafted, from which we awake at death, and during which we have the principles of the true and the good as little as during natural sleep." How many things, which for the time sway and shape us, are limited to our own souls, pure idealities destined never to be any part of the veritable world! It is one of the deep utterances of old Heraclitus that "they who are awake have a world in common among them; but they who sleep are retired each to his own private world." Nevertheless, literal and large as the truth in this maxim is—still with reference to our moral experience an inverse statement; for the former cause of it would express a graver truth, and one with a more comprehensive inference. Our common waking life is like a dream, because in it each man lives a special experience within a world specially shaped and colored by his dominant idiosyncrasies.

"Well may sleep present us fictions,
Since our waking moments teem
With such fanciful convictions
As make life itself a dream."

Since God is infinite, nothing can occur beyond Him. All things are embraced within His intelligence. The universe, then, is His dream. How wondrously has glided through the Divine thought the solemn and many-colored Dream of History since the birth of the earliest man unto this hour! Silent, swift, with kaleidoscopic changes, the weird, embroiled procession of nations, peoples, revolutions, trophies, has swept on, from the painted savages, half-clad in skins of beasts, with their war-clubs, their watch-fires, their frantic dances and idolatrous rites, by nomadic hordes with swarming flocks, by slave-crowded cities, by Brahminism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, to the peers of France and the lords of England in the centre of the nineteenth century. The somnolent troops of actors and events file past and fade upon our contemplation, a shadowy vision all—a dream.

Dreams, literally speaking, are unhealthy products, symptoms of morbid states. They are not the right working, but the impingement and jar of the fine machinery of the brain, not a part of the soul's perfect music, but a discord. A dream is a passing delirium; delirium is a fixed dream over-powering reason. If every faculty were in a wholly normal condition, and all were harmoniously balanced, and every function were entirely fulfilled, we *should never dream*. The activities of the day would suffice; and no surplusage, defect, or irritation would remain to create the disturbance of dreams within our dark-covered slumbers. The application of this fact to our waking life is immediate, and is not without pathos. For what are our choicest day-dreams, those dear reveries, imaginary schemings, inward scenic triumphs—what are they but the refuge and resource of the disappointed heart? Its holy anticipations and wild longings thwarted in a world gone wrong and too harsh and narrow, the hungry but creative soul builds its own palace, peoples it from affection, and adorns it with glories no stranger's eye can see. As we are, and as the world is, how many persons lead two lives, one of public duty in the routine of business, the other of withdrawn romance in the heart's secret home! So we read, in the tale artfully elaborated by Bulwer, of an enthusiast, who, learning to connect and follow through his dreams from sleep to sleep, led one life of prosaic care and labor in the dusty bustle of the days, another life of magical splendor and sweetness in the star-hung silence of the nights.

While we wear this heavy veil of flesh, here where every essence of truth is hid behind the mask of the material creation, all things are full of dreaming, from the giant ocean murmuring in his sleep, to the stars winking slumbrously on their thrones. Occasionally, for a little time, we arouse from our dreams, and are aware of the evanescent delusions, and of the everlasting verities contrasted with them; but earthly temperament and fate have drugged us too deeply, and we soon subside into the papaverous and visionary realm again.

Death is the last and completest breaker of the spells that bind us, the chief arouser of drowsing souls. Mohammed wrote in the Koran, "While men live they sleep; when they die, they wake." But Shakespeare makes the deep-thoughted Hamlet say—and, oh! how many a man in hours of lonely struggling with the problem of his destiny, has trembled before a kindred surmise!—

"But in that sleep of death what dreams may come!"

The melancholy and skeptical, but gifted and noble musician, Neukoom, once said inquiringly to the learned and pious Bunsen:—"Into what dreams may we pass at death?" And when Bunsen answered, "We shall then, I think, awake from all dreams," he shook his head and made no response. However it may be after death, as long as we live it is hardly possible for any deep soul to shake off a haunting sense of dreaminess. Above every charming landscape of earth floats a haze of mystery which seems to say to the heart, "It is but a dream, it will melt away." In all the entrancements of music, mystic overtones are heard breathing sadly through each strain, "It is but a dream, it will melt away." In the gayest moments of sensual abandonment, when the thyrsus is bound with roses, and the goblet sparkles to the edge, and the song rings merrily, and all paradise lies uncovered in a pair of eyes, ever and anon sombrely wails the ominous refrain, "It is but a dream, it will melt away." Amid this play of illusory shows two things are solid and abiding: the will of God, and the soul which seizes that will.

A German thinker, who died very young, has recorded this maxim:—"When we dream that we dream, we are nigh waking." It is true in every sense. In dreaming we are usually unconscious that we are dreaming; but sometimes we half suspect it, and seek to test the fact. So all of us have some seasons, placid moments in a turbulent career, lurid spots in a discolored sky, when amidst the studies, vexations, delirium of life, we are haunted by a dim conviction of their vanity and falsehood; and, for the time, we almost free ourselves from the delusions that fascinated, the taskmaster that goaded, the dark regrets that pained us. At all events one thing is sure, namely, that even "If this life is not a dream," as the marvellous Novalis said, "it will become one." What else can it seem when we look back upon it from the mighty hereafter?

With regard to the article which appeared last month entitled "A Curiosity of Literature," Mr. Bayard Taylor makes the following note:—

The article entitled "A Curiosity of Literature," in the last number of *Putnam's Monthly*, is a curiosity, it is true, but in another sense than that intended by the writer. The *Evening Post* has already pointed out that the French version of Wolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore" was really a translation from the original English, made by the clever Father Prout; but the *Post* is wrong in regard to the German version, which was not made—and, indeed, could not have been made—by the same writer. Any reader, at all familiar with German, will have seen at once the absurdity of ascribing the poem to "the latter half of the seventeenth century;" it is *modern*, from the first word to the last. The truth is, it is a *bona fide* translation of Wolfe's original, published as such, in the *Deutscher Musenalmanach*, for the year 1842. I think. I am not positive as to the year; the book was given to me in Germany, in 1844, and the translation seemed to me so well done that I then committed it to memory. The word *Schwertern* in the second stanza should be *Bajonetten;* and in the sixth stanza the word *Freunde* has been forcibly changed into *Schweden*, possibly in order to make the poem apply to "the famous Swedish hero, General Torstenson!" (Moreover, *the* Torstenson did not "fall at the siege of Dantsic," but died in his bed at Stockholm.) In the *Musenalmanach* referred to, the name of the translator was given, but I have forgotten it. The French version also betrays its origin. It is a stiff and uneasy translation; and by no means the poem which would have been written upon an officer who "was shot, in 1749, at the siege of Pondicherry." (There was no siege of Pondicherry in 1749! The memorable siege was in 1761.)

It is well known that Wolfe's poem was first published with two additional stanzas, which he afterwards, with excellent judgment, omitted. Nevertheless, they alone are sufficient to decide the authorship. They ran thus:—

"And there let him rest, though the foe should raise,
In zeal for the fame they covet,
A tomb or an altar to swell the praise
Of him who has soared above it.

"By Englishmen's feet when the turf is trod,
The grave of their hero pressing,
Let them offer a prayer to England's God
For him who was England's blessing!"

As for the "probability" that Wolf Tone "communicated" the French poem "to Wolfe," it is enough to say that Wolf Tone committed suicide in 1798, when Wolfe was seven years old! As for the latter's other poems, they are not all failures: his "Gramachree" is one of the tenderest laments in the language. Let us have no more unnecessary mystifications.

—Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. send us *Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine* for May. The fashion plates, pattern sheets, and information about the latest styles, are unusually full and reliable in this magazine, and in addition is given an excellent miscellany of poetry, pictures, stories, and sketches, which combine information and entertainment in a manner that will be appreciated by the lady readers.

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$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
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	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
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	Cash in bank $116,150 08	
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, 2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS, FORREST BUILDINGS, NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA., And Marble Buildings, No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law. Communications to be addressed to the Principa Office, Philadelphia. 4 1 1m*

PATENT OFFICE. PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly. C. H. EVANS, 3 4thstu§ N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. EDWARD BROWN, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, 3 13 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.—WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1869. On the petition of JOSEPH A. PEABODY, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 7th day of July, 1855, for an improvement in Machine for Mortising Window Blinds, it is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 28th day of June next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. ELISHA FOOTE, 4 20 tu3t Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1869. On the petition of WILLIAM ADAMSON, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 3d day of July, 1855, for an improvement in SAND-PAPER CUTTING MACHINES. It is ordered that said petition be heard at this Office on the 21st day of June next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. ELISHA FOOTE, 4 6 tu3t Commissioner of Patents.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869 MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

LUMBER UNDER COVER. ALWAYS DRY. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 29 No. 934 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumbe for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, 3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK. Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. REDUCTION OF RATES. Spring rates, commencing March 15. Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf. JOHN F. OHL, 2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves. N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NOTICE TO HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS SHIPPERS. Owing to the depressed condition of the freighting business, the Steamship YAZOO will be withdrawn from the Havana and New Orleans Line until there is an improvement in trade with those ports. The Steamship JUNIATA will continue to make regular trips monthly, and freight will be received for New Orleans, via Savannah, weekly. WM. L. JAMES, General Agent Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Philadelphia, April 20, 1869. 4 20 6t

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:— City of Antwerp, Saturday, April 24, at 1 P. M. City of Paris, Saturday, May 1, at 10 A. M. City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 4, at 12 noon. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents. 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Ronseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemaire	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Sanmount	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine). TO BREST OR HAVRE. First Cabin $140 Second Cabin $85 TO PARIS, (Including railway tickets, furnished on board.) First Cabin $145 Second Cabin $85 These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

The Queer Customs of Bulgaria.

From the cradle to the grave the Bulgarian is haunted by strange customs and observances, such as are little known in Europe. When a child is born the witch, who is present officially, brings a reaping-hook into the room, and then proceeds to rub the infant all over with salt, and to fumigate the room in order to drive away all intrusive evil spirits from the mother and child.

With the exception of this bath of salt, a Bulgarian child is never washed until he attains the age of seven years; and, for the first years of his life, a piece of garlic (in the case of a girl, one or two coins) is tied upon his head to preserve him from the evil eye. As soon as he is able to work, he is surrounded by superstitions which he is obliged to observe: if he fetches water, he must throw away some of it; if he brings flour from the mill, he must burn incense under it; in short, he cannot take a step without coming in contact with a superstition or an *adet* (custom), which, if not respected, will avenge itself on him, and, without counting the spirits who lie in wait for him in the forest or at the fountain, his life is filled with fears which go far to compensate for its great enjoyments of eating, drinking, and dancing.

When a young man wishes to marry, he speaks to his parents, who arrange the matter with those of the lady chosen, and *swaty* are sent to propose in due form; the amount of the corbeille is settled, as well as that of the *baseh parasi*, or head money presented by the suitor to the mother of his intended, and then the *gody*, or betrothal, takes place. This is a ceremony of great interest to all Bulgarians, who have the same tastes as those commemorated in the songs about their great heroes, of which the constant chorus is:—

"Pak jede i pije."
"And he eats and drinks."

The gody is usually held at the house of the girl's parents, where the elder guests sit around a cloth spread on the floor and covered with various dishes all strongly flavored with garlic, while the wine jug circulates freely; in another room the young people indulge in a similar repast, and afterwards dance outside the house, the girls singing songs at intervals. The young man then brings in his presents, which consist of various articles of feminine clothing, several pairs of slippers, bracelets, ear-rings, a head dress, and necklace of gold or silver coins, and a silver girdle; the value of these offerings is discussed by the father of the girl, and a fresh bargain ensues, the suitor adding coin by coin to the necklace till his future father-in-law is satisfied, and, when this result is attained, all the finery is placed in a *tekneh*, a wooden dish used for making bread and for a cradle. Then all the guests set to work again at the banquet till daylight dawns upon the many tipsy and the very few sober. The next day the young lady puts on all the presents of her *fiance*, and is considered as engaged.

This betrothal is in no way a religious ceremony, and leaves it open to either party to break off the engagement, but such a rupture seldom occurs; the marriage never takes place within six months of the gody, and is often delayed for two or even three years.

With some rare exceptions, these arrangements are by no means love matches: the young man wishes to establish himself as head of a household, and chooses a wife as he would a yoke of buffaloes, looking upon her as a machine for labor and the probable mother of sons who will in time be able to work for him, and whom he can beat, as his father beat him, until he became too strong to permit it; for a Bulgarian son, when he grows up, makes no scruple of returning with interest the blows received from his father. Thus the bride is chosen, not for the beauty of her more or less Kalmuck features, but for the muscular strength which will render her valuable as a beast of burden.

Sometimes you may meet with a Bulgarian Lindoro who translates his passion into the music of the Gaida, or courts some stalwart Rosina by playfully throwing lumps of mud at her as they meet at the fountain, or who buys an enormous pair of boots and spurs to attract the attention of his beloved, and proves the strength of his affection by treading upon her toes.

But Lindoro here, like the true Lindoro everywhere, is poor, and perhaps seeks, by a disinterested love, to attract into his own purse a few of the zecchini which he needs; at any rate, it is no blasphemy to doubt the purity of his motives in a country where a powerfully built wife is a good investment, instead of being an expensive luxury.

The marriage (*swadba*) is prepared for by the bridegroom's installation in his new house, and the purchase of various domestic animals, especially a pair of oxen or buffaloes, without the possession of which the match would be considered a very poor one for the lady, if not entirely out of the question; when all is ready, he sends his parents or his swaty to announce that he wishes the ceremony to take place in two or three weeks.

During the week preceding the marriage, which is always celebrated on a Sunday, the parents of the bride and bridegroom prepare the furniture, etc., of the new *menage*, the girls of the village dance before the house of the bride, and the youths pay the same compliment to the bridegroom. On the Friday before the marriage, the presents, hung on a cord, are exhibited in the bride's house, and she herself has her hair plaited into innumerable minute tresses; then she takes, for the *first and last time in her life*, a complete bath. Horrible as this statement seems, it is the literal truth. Till the age of seven years a child must not be touched with water, and, although, after that period, the face, hands, and feet may be washed, the cleansing of the whole body would be *chok gunah*, a great sin, and is *never* practised by either male or female Bulgarians, with the solitary exception mentioned.

On the eventful Sunday, when the papas are ready, and ceremony takes place in the church, if there be one, or otherwise in the bridegroom's house, and after the marriage the happy couple are led in procession to the mansion of the bride's father, where the young girls dance, corn is sprinkled over the husband and wife, and the latter, her face covered with a veil (often scarlet), kisses the hands of all the married women of the village, receiving in return a fig from each of them.

Then all the usual feasting goes on, and all the guests drink more than is good for them, and the married couple are shut up in their own house for a week, during which time they may neither go out nor receive visits.

When this period of imprisonment is over, the married women fetch the bride, who carries two water buckets to the fountain, round which she walks three times, preceded by the oldest of the women, then the contents of the buckets are thrown over her, she kisses hand all round, and again receives a present of figs.

The same day she pays a visit to her mother, and is henceforward considered as a member of the sisterhood of married women.

The married women are not generally allowed to join in the village dance, although some of the bolder spirits among them occasionally do so; this dance, which is called in Russian *bitchok*, is here styled *horo*, and strongly resembles the Romaika's dull round." A circle of dancers is formed, the girls and men holding each other by the belt or girdle, and going round and round for hours to the music of the *gaida*. The motion is slow, monotonous, and ungraceful, but the *coup d'œil* from a distance is picturesque enough, from the gaudy colors of the female dresses. In one village the feminine taste for ornament has invented a new head dress, consisting of pieces of the English or French newspapers received by us, which are in great request by the village beauties, as *bonjours*, or jewels; the portions most sought after are the headings or the advertisements in big capitals, so that the Derekuoi young ladies may often be seen wearing on their foreheads such placards as the following:—"The Times," "Mort aux Rats," "Pall Mall Gazette," "Vente a cause de Faillite," "Halloway's Pills," "Plus d'huile de foie de Morue," "A vendre a grand rabais," "Madame Elice, Marchand de Modes," and a host of other typographical varieties, which are highly prized in the first circles of the Derekuoi fashionables.

At the end of every life, whether one of hardship and labor, like the Turks, or feasting and idling, like the Bulgarians, comes death; but just as the latter considers baptism not as the admission of the infant into the Church of Christ, but as a mere sprinkling with water, for which the papas receives so much, so he looks upon death as the discharge of a mere animal function.

When he is given over by the witch, he prepares for the passage from life to an unknown world with a *sang froid* strongly resembling courage, but which is merely the result of a fatalism arising from apathy. He bargains with the papas as to the price of his burial, orders the mortuary feasts, and, in short, prepares himself very quietly to repose in the grave which is already dug for him. During all this time the room is filled with women, shrieking and groaning in a manner sufficient almost to kill a healthy man.

At the moment of death, all pots, kettles, and other utensils are turned upside down, in order to prevent the soul of the departed taking refuge in one of them, and therefore commencing a system of annoyance against the family, candles or tapers are lit around the body; and the head is dressed with flowers; a great *eikon* (picture of a saint) is placed upon the breast, the body is clothed in its best clothes, or in some specially made for the purpose, and a pair of slippers, while all the members of the family run outside and scream a lamentation, which is generally after this fashion:—

"Oh! Tanaz! Boze! Boze!
Who will cut wood for us now?
(Shrieks and howls.)

"Who will kill the sheep,
Or who will take care of the poor buffaloes?
(Shrieks and howls.)

"Who will carry the corn to the mill?
Who will beat us as you used to do,
Oh, Tanaz!
(Shrieks and howls.)"

Five minutes afterwards an *araba*, with a couple of oxen or buffaloes, is brought round, containing a ladder, on which the corpse is placed without either shroud or coffin; but only two men accompany it, one to drive, the other to act as sexton; arrived at the cemetery, the body is thrown into the grave, a few spadefuls of earth thrown upon it, perhaps a stone is placed, and all is over. No burial service is ever said, for although a minimum sum of forty piasters must be paid to the papas for every burial, he never appears, nor in any way officiates; if the family choose to have masses said for the soul of the dead, they must make a new bargain, but in the country it is not much the fashion.

The same evening there is a great death-feast of relations and friends in the house of mourning, which is repeated in ten days, and again at the expiration of one month, three months, six months, a year, and three years; these are called in Bulgarian *pominki*, commemorations. If the dead man leaves a widow, she goes to the grave every morning for forty days, and throws water over it, "so that he may not die of thirst." Besides the pominki, the Bulgarians hold a feast in the cemetery on Palm Sunday, and after much eating and drinking, leave the remains upon the graves of their friends, who, they are persuaded, will eat them during the night; on Easter Monday an Easter egg is placed on each grave.

The Bulgarian mourning, which is worn only by women, consists in wearing every article of clothing inside out; as with us, it varies in duration according to the consanguinity of the relation lost; that of a widow is fixed at one year.—*Appleton's Journal.*

—A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* in the south of France writes as follows about the French provincial press:—"A striking illustration of the mental stagnation of French provincial life is afforded by the wealthy commercial town of Cette, which, with 30,000 inhabitants, has not a single periodical newspaper, either political or literary, nor even an advertisement sheet, but is satisfied with a lithographed list of the quotations on the exchange. In the department of the Herault, which contains 400,000 inhabitants, the only representatives of the political press are two newspapers appearing at Montpellier, the capital. Of these one is the organ of the Government, the other that of the opposition. Both are mere echoes of the Parisian newspapers, utterly destitute of original views, and full of that washy Paris gossip which forms the chief attraction of the French provincial press. . . . As for the two non-political papers of Montpellier, *Le Lapin* and *Le Papillon*, they are unspeakably silly and trivial."

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [8 11 thstu2m

NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREENHOUSES AND FARMS,

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuths3m

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS

All Trunks now made at
THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.

N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.

TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Medor Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirt inches to seventy-six inches wide. Paulin, Belting, Sa Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·00 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11§ General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 630 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·20 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train		8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line		11·50 A. M.
Erie Express		11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation		2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation		4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train		5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express		8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express		10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	8·30 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	2·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 3·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 128 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediat estadions.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia from Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

Leave Philadelphia for Oxford (Sundays excepted) at 2·30 P. M.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INQUEST.

Coroner's Investigation into the Circumstances of the Death of William Valentine.

This morning at 11 o'clock Coroner Daniels held an inquest upon the body of William Valentine, who was found drowned in the Schuylkill river on Sunday last. It will be remembered that he disappeared in October last under suspicious circumstances.

Thomas H. Watson sworn—I live near Belmont Cottage; on the night of October 11 I heard the cry of "murder;" I took a lamp and ran across the Columbia bridge; saw Valentine lying on the ground, and James Devlin jumping on his head; Devlin exclaimed, "You —— ——, I'm an Irishman, and I'll show you that there is Irish blood in me;" a crowd of persons were present; I was unable to help Valentine myself, and was just starting to go for assistance when the lamp was snatched from my hand; the man who snatched it lifted Valentine up by the collar with his other hand; a train of cars then came up and separated me from the others; when the train had backed on to a siding Valentine was gone; the bridge-keeper, a German, told me that the party had thrown Valentine into the river from the bridge, but he afterwards denied saying so.

John Russell sworn—Was going up the Schuylkill river on Sunday last in a row boat, in company with some friends; found a drowned man in the water near Girard Avenue Bridge; towed the body to the wharf, and made it fast.

Inquest adjourned until Thursday next.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold the following properties at the Stock Exchange to-day, at the prices annexed:—

47 shares Union Bank of Tennessee	$14·37
46 shares Bordentown Gas-Light Co.	$12·50
37 shares Delaware Division Canal Co.	$47
7 shares Phila. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.	$70
10 shares National Bank of North America	$234
10 shares National Bank of the Republic	$100¼
84 shares Empire Transportation Company	$51½
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7
540 shares Pennsylvania Middle Coal Field and Railroad Co.	1 cent
5 shares Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad Co.	$1
5 shares Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Co.	75 cents
15 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Co. (old)	$4
140 shares Petroleum Steam Barrel Co.	1 cent
100 shares Pioneer Mining Co. of Colorado	¼ cent
100 shares Ætna Mining Co. of Michigan	12 cents
100 shares Mandan Mining Co. of Michigan	1 cent
200 shares Medora Mining Co. of Michigan	1 cent
200 shares Empire Copper Mining Co. of Michigan	5 cents
500 shares Great Valley Silver Mining Co. of Nevada	1 cent
20 shares La Plata Silver Mining Co. of Nevada	½ cent
500 shares Bull Creek Oil Co. of West Virginia	1 cent
1000 shares Schuylkill and Oil Creek Oil Co. of Pa	1 cent
300 shares Oil Creek and Cherry Run Oil Co. of Pa	4 cents
100 shares Walnut Bend Petroleum Co. of Pa	2 cents
300 shares Star Oil Co.	1 cent
100 shares Stepping Rock Petroleum Co.	1 cent
583 shares Maguire Petroleum Co.	2½ cents
4000 shares Two Mile Oil Co.	1¼ cents
300 shares Cornplanter Oil Co.	62 cents
400 shares Toby Creek Coal and Oil Co.	1 cent
150 shares Hyde Farm Oil Co.	6 cents
6 shares American Exploring Co. of Philadelphia	$17
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7
SEVENTH, No. 14 (North)—Genteel Dwelling	$13,750
UNION, No. 110—Brick Dwelling	$5,550
ELEVENTH (North), Nos. 909 and 911—Brick Dwellings	$2700 and $2900
YORK, west of Tulip—Brick Dwelling	$1750
EIGHTH and OXFORD, N. W. corner—Large Lot	$18,500
NINTH, above Oxford—Large lot	$5750
MANAYUNK—Stone Dwelling, 2¾ acres	$4000
RACE, east of Twentieth—Large and Valuable Lot	$12,500
CALLOWHILL, No. 124—Store	$3300
CALLOWHILL, No. 126—Hotel	$9600
ROPE FERRY ROAD—Victoria Petroleum Oil Works	$15,000
CHRISTIAN, No. 1621—Genteel Dwelling	$3175
ELLSWORTH, No. 1323—Modern Dwelling	$7700
MONROE, No. 217—Brick Dwelling	$4600
GROUND RENT, irredeemable—$26¼ a year	$410
GROUND RENT—$600 a year	$10,000
GASKILL, Nos. 301 and 303—Brick Dwellings	$3800
JEFFERSON AND STILLMAN, N. E. corner—Brick Building	$3500

ROBBERIES.—Last night the residence of Mrs. Thomas, No. 1114 Spring Garden street, was entered by thieves by means of a false key, and robbed of a lot of siverware, valued at $50. The scamps left a bundle of clothing, which they had packed up, behind.

An attempt was made during the night to break into the tailor store of Frederick Merger, No. 828 S. Second street, but the robbers were frightened off before they had forced the window shutters.

The police of the Ninth district this morning found twenty-nine boxes of cigars and nineteen lumps of butter on Hamilton street, near Eighteenth. They are supposed to have been dropped by thieves, and await an owner at the Ninth district station.

Delaware Harbor Police Lieutenant Edgar reports having at his station 25 fathoms of 2½ inch Manilla rope, which was picked up on Delaware avenue at an early hour this morning.

MYSTERIOUS.—Late on Saturday night Policeman Sharpley, of the Seventh district, found a man lying in a lumber-yard at Beach and Poplar streets, in a stupid state. He was without coat, vest, or hat, and his shirt was covered with blood. No wounds were found on him, and the supposition was that he had committed some crime. On being aroused he exclaimed, "I didn't do it." On being asked what, he replied, "Never mind." He was taken to the station, where he gave the name of John Bonner, and stated that he resided at Salmon and Ann streets, Twenty-fifth ward. Alderman Toland sent him below, in order that an investigation might be made.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE continues its interesting exercises at Bethany Mission Hall, Twenty-second and Shippen streets. Last evening Rev. G. A. Peltz presided, and gave some excellent advice on "Holding on to our Scholars." Rev. J. H. Vincent made a truly excellent address upon "Work in the Senior Department." This Institute is a decided success. All who have not yet seen the Bethany Hall should avail themselves of this opportunity. Meetings will be continued each afternoon and evening until Thursday.

BASE BALL.—The Athletic Base Ball Club will open the season, to-morrow afternoon, with a match game against a picked nine composed of the best players in the city, at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue. Game to commence at half-past two o'clock.

FIGHTERS OVERHAULED.—Last night there was a general fight in Pine alley, during which several pistol shots were fired. Policemen interfered and captured Thomas Lynn and Joseph Yeager, both of whom were sent to prison by Alderman Tittermary.

A YOUNG THIEF.—Henry Gladding, aged fourteen years, was caught in the market house on N. Second street, below Poplar, last night, opening the stalls. He had a bunch of keys in his possession. Alderman Toland committed him for trial.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a slight fire occurred at a frame dwelling No. 1012 East York street. The roof caught from the sparks of an adjacent foundry. Policeman Welch extinguished the flames.

THE ATTENTION of our readers is called to the announcement in another column of a sale of valuable Chesnut street properties by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons. It is positively announced that this sale will be an absolute one.

FIRE AT NOON.—The alarm of fire at noon to-day was caused by the burning of a row of dwellings at the west end of the bridge at the Falls of Schuylkill.

PRESS CLUB.—The regular stated meeting of the Press Club will be held to-morrow afternoon. Frank Sheppard, Esq., will deliver an address.

A Man on Fire.

Says the Wilmington *Commercial* of last evening:—Mr. Gavin Thomson, of the firm of Thomson & Pascal, carriage manufacturers in this city, met with a painful accident on Saturday evening, which came near resulting seriously. He was fixing something about his door-step after dark, and a man was holding for him a common torch, such as is used in political processions, by the light of which he was working. Mr. Thomson directed the man to lower the torch a little, and in complying with the direction it was upset, and a stream of blazing coal oil poured on Mr. Thomson's head and shoulders, which set fire to his clothes and hair. He ran to the hydrant and turned on the water to put his head under the stream, but instead of extinguishing the flames he set fire to the fence adjoining the hydrant. Luckily a relative at this moment came upon the scene, and wrapping his coat around the head and shoulders of the blazing man, smothered the flames. Mr. Thomson was pretty badly burned about the face, one of his ears especially, very much burned, but his injuries, though painful, are not considered serious by Dr. Cameron, his physician.

Minister Washburne.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette, April 15.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, our Minister to France, will leave this evening for the East, preparatory to taking his departure for Paris. He will visit his father and other relatives in the State of Maine, and will sail from New York for Paris on the 1st of May by the French steamer Pereire. Mr. Washburne's health has greatly improved within the past month, and he is now looking better than at any previous time during the past year. We have strong hopes that he may yet fully recover his health. We wish him a pleasant sojourn in Europe, and hope he may return to his old home in the full vigor of health. Mr. Washburne will retain his fine mansion and other property in Galena, with the intention of returning here for a home after the close of his mission.

FRANCE.

Present Condition of the French Iron-Clad Fleet.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In the building of ships of war the French have made but little progress during the last twelve months, and there has been a very remarkable falling off in the feverish activity which a few years back reigned in their dockyards. The marine authorities may think that what has been accomplished warrants them in slackening speed, and looking about them before venturing any further. It is now eight years ago that the French Government drew up a naval programme and settled the number of vessels which it deemed would be necessary to defend the honor and interests of the country. The fleet of the future was to consist of forty first-class and twenty second-class iron-clads, with thirty floating batteries, coasters, despatch boats, wooden vessels and transports, amounting in all to 449 ships. Although a good number of vessels have still to be built before this programme is completed, nearly the whole attention of the French Admiralty has of late been turned to the question of armament. Last year a great reduction in the number of guns on board various ships was made; for instance, the Magenta, which carried fifty-two guns, had her armament decreased to ten guns of 24 centimetres (9·45 inches), and a similar change was made in some of the frigates afloat. A good deal of uncertainty still prevails as to the exact number of guns which the various types of vessels should carry and the position they should occupy, and hence it has happened that some ships have been armed, disarmed, and rearmed three or four times since the day when the necessity of getting heavy metal on board was recognized. It may be remarked here that the French cling with singular obstinacy to their breech-loaders; they not only continue to place them on board their vessels, but their arsenals are still busy manufacturing them, and this in spite of the fact that the breech machinery has been found defective, and unable to stand the strain of heavy charges. There can be no doubt that a good many breech-loaders have been totally disabled during trials on board ship, and that, in many instances, great difficulty has been experienced in charging the gun after the firing of a few rounds. However, the heads of the department are either too enamored of their system to perceive its defects, or else they are unwilling to acknowledge to the country that the 20,000,000f. voted for the rearming of the fleet have been cast into the sea. The French authorities of course tried these guns before adopting them, but the experiments were conducted under the careful superintendence of the inventor, and they passed muster. Still, it seems odd that the artillery committee should have accepted a system now almost universally condemned, as far as heavy artillery is concerned, without subjecting it to the severest tests.

Since we wrote an account of the French fleet last year, the Ocean has been set afloat, and will soon be ready for sea. This vessel is a little larger than the Magenta, and will carry fourteen guns, thus distributed:—Four guns of twenty-seven centimetres (10·83 inches) and two of twenty-four centimetres (9·45 inches) in her central battery; four guns of twenty-four centimetres in the fixed turrets at each corner of the battery, and on the upper deck four bronze pieces of twelve centimetres. The guns contained in the turrets will be placed on movable platforms, which will allow of each piece sweeping a demicircle, and this at an elevation of eight metres and a half above the water-line. The Ocean will have four sister ships—the Friedland, Marengo, Suffren, and Richelieu. The three first-named have been for some time on the stocks, but the latter, which will differ from the others in so far that it will be propelled by two screws, has only just been designed. The next class has only two representatives, the Magenta and Solferino. The former vessel, which last year carried only ten guns of the calibre indicated already, is now armed with fourteen guns, ten guns in her central battery and four guns of 19 centimetres (7·80 inches) on her upper deck. It is intended that the Solferino, which has as yet shipped no heavy metal, shall be armed in the same manner. The next is known in France as the Magnanime type, and the frigates of this class were nearly all armed last year with seventeen guns; but this armament has now been reduced to twelve guns, eight 24-centimetre guns and four 19-centimetre guns on the upper deck. To this class belong the Flandre, Gauloise, Guyenne, Provence, Revanche, Savoie, Surveillante, Valereuse, and Heroine. After these powerful frigates come the Gloire, Invincible, Normandie, and Couronne. The Gloire, when she was first launched and astonished the naval world, carried no fewer than thirty-two guns, but now her armament has been reduced to six 24-centimetre guns in her battery and four 19-centimetre guns on deck. We then have the corvettes of the Thetis class, built for service on distant stations; the [illegible] Alma, Armide, Atlanta, [illegible] been completed, and the [illegible]cam, and Reine Blanche have been launched. The Lagalissoniere still remains on the stocks. The Thetis carries four 19-centimetre guns in her central battery, two guns of the same calibre in her turrets, and four 12-centimetre bronze guns on deck. She makes from 11 to 12½ knots under steam, and is said to do well under canvas. The Bellicqueuse, which has been for some years in the Pacific, belongs to the Thetis type, but she has no turrets. The corvettes had at first four turrets, like the large frigates, but the weight was too much, and they had to be reduced to two; they are also armed with a spur weighing about twenty tons.

In the list of iron-clad coastguards still appears the name of the Rochambeau, late Dunderberg, which an expenditure of 2,000,000 francs laid out in repairs and alterations has made perhaps the most formidable vessel in the French navy. She has been furnished with engines of 1300 nominal horse power and carries fifteen guns of the largest calibre; it is true that she does not inspire much confidence as a sea-going vessel, and that she is kept laid up at Cherbourg. A writer in the *Revue Contemporaine* suggests that no admiral would assume the responsibility of allowing her to join his squadron, and the charge long ago made, that is reiterated, that the Rochambeau is built of bad timber, and would soon shake herself to pieces; but borings made in her bottom have dispelled all apprehension on this head, and the Rochambeau is probably only biding her time. The other coastguard vessels afloat are the Onondaga, likewise an American production, the Taureau and the Cerbere, whilst the Belier, Bouledogue and Tigre are in course of construction. Of floating batteries the French have a formidable fleet—the Devastation, Foudroyante, Lave, Tonnante, Paixhans, Palestro, Peiho, Saigon, Arrogante, Implacable, Opiniatre, Embuscade, Impregnable, Protectrice and Refuge. The batteries carry from four to eighteen guns, but their armament cannot be regarded as permanently decided upon. In addition to the above there are eleven floating batteries, constructed so as to be easily taken to pieces and put together again. These crafts, intended tor lake or river service, are kept in store. Such, as far as we can make out, is the present state of the French iron-clad fleet.

A Convict Killed.

Yesterday morning a colored prisoner at the workhouse of the Washington Asylum, D. C., named Richard Catlett, while endeavoring to escape, was killed by W. A. Carroll, a colored man, employed as an overseer. It appears that at the present time there are confined in the workhouse or penitentiary department of the institution quite an unruly set of persons, and several attempts to escape have been recently made, some of them successful; and, in consequence, the Intendant and his officers have had a watchful eye over the prisoners. This morning, Carroll had in charge about a dozen of the prisoners, who were about to remove three dead bodies from the dead-house, about fifty feet north of the building, and just as they had reached the front of the house they commenced to scatter; one of them, a white man, name not ascertained, running through the gate and making good his escape, Mr. Martin, the Intendent, firing a shot at him as he passed out. Catlett, instead of running off directly, picked up a stone and hurled it at Carroll, and then started to run northward from the building, and Carroll fired two shots at him, the first, it is said, being above his head, but the second one struck him when he had passed over a fence, about fifty or sixty feet distant, bringing him down. This had the effect of quieting the others, and Catlett being picked up was found to be alive, but died in about fifteen minutes.

—Louisiana now licenses gaming-houses. The keeper pays $1000 for each kind of game played, and is compelled to have all the gambling carried on upon the first floor.

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Ross and the President—The Senator Pained and Surprised—The Diplomatic Appointments—Adverse Reports of the Senate Committee.

FROM THE WEST.

Disaster by Wind and Rain—Affairs on the Pacific Coast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The President and the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President has informed several Senators that he would send in all the nominations he had to the Senate to-day. If the Senate remained here for several days he might send in more, but he could make appointments after the Senate adjourned as well as when it was in session.

Foreign Ministers.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning authorized Mr. Sumner to report adversely on Mr. Pile's nomination as Minister to Brazil, Carlisle to Stockholm, and W. H. Russell, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Ecuador. It was decided also to report J. Russell Jones, Minister to Belgium, favorably. General Grant made a personal issue with the committee in the case of Jones.

All the other nominations for foreign missions, some ten in number, have been favorably agreed upon.

Unfortunate.

The Commerce Committee have agreed to report adversely on five consular nominations, and have so notified the Secretary of State, if he chooses to withdraw them.

Senator Ross' Version of the Affair.

Senator Ross made a personal explanation today, relative to the published account of an interview between himself and the President a few days ago. He said that, while the language said to have been used on that occasion was incorrect, he had had an interview with the President at which he was both pained and surprised, when the President remarked that any man who had served for the last year and a half under Andrew Johnson was not a Republican, and could not hold office under him. This policy of the President accounts for the indiscriminate removals which have been made.

Thursday the Day of Adjournment.

The Senate has agreed, by a vote of 29 yeas to 27 nays, to adjourn on Thursday at 4 P. M.

Who is He?

The Committee on Commerce would be glad to know who Kleptomand, Consul, from Philadelphia, is? The question was eagerly asked this morning, but neither Cameron nor Scott was able to give the man's name.

Why They Have Been Delayed.

Nearly all the consuls from Pennsylvania have been appointed without the knowledge or consent of the Senators, and they do not seem to care much whether they are rejected or confirmed. This accounts for their nominations remaining so long in the committee. Had they been known to the Senators from the State, they would have been confirmed long ago. The prospect is that several of them will be rejected.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In the Senate, immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Ross took the floor and read a long personal explanation, characterizing the report of his late interview with President Grant as being grossly exaggerated. He then denounced Grant's removal of men from office merely because they had been appointed by Johnson, and also went into a vindication of his own general course during last year, and said his future support of the administration should neither be blind nor subservient.

The Senate took up Mr. Edmunds' resolution fixing the adjournment *sine die* on Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M.

After a debate, in which Messrs. Sumner and Pomeroy argued that the Senate could not get through the business by that time, and Messrs. Edmunds and Morrill expressed their views to the contrary, the resolution was passed, with a modification omitting the time.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Mexican Advices—An Unsuccessful Attempt to Create a Revolution.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Late Mazatlan advices state that the attempt of Colonel Palacios to create a revolution in Sinaloa has been a decided failure. After escaping from Mazatlan he proceeded to Colima, where he succeeded in seducing the garrison. Entering the place and finding no money in the mint, he levied a contribution on the merchants of the city to the amount of $20,000, but succeeded in raising only $1600; and not being able to sustain himself, he disappeared. It is believed that he has gone to Tepic, relying on Losado for assistance. Before Palacios left he proclaimed in favor of General Placedo Veges as Governor of Sinaloa. The proclamation created but little sympathy.

Mining, Legislative, and Other Intelligence.

Gold diggings have recently been discovered near Mazatlan and attracted a crowd of people. Considerable gold has been taken out. One lump contained $1000 in gold.

The city of Mazatlan has effected a loan of $20,000, for the purpose of building a hospital.

Everything was quiet in Lower California. Lopez has been declared commander of the militia, with a garrison of 200 men.

The Legislative Assembly of Lower California has been suspended altogether. The number of Government offices are increased, and the whole administration is changed.

The mines of Sautonia are doing well.

Kidnappers have appeared in Sinaloa, and the authorities have instituted stringent measures against them.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The Crown Point and Kentuck shafts have been opened, and there are no indications of fire. Water has risen nearly to the 500 feet level, and it will take several days to overcome it. An exploration so far denotes the actual damage very slight.

The ship Czarowitch, belonging to the American-Russian Commercial Company, arrived from Sitka, and was sent back to this port in charge of revenue officers, with a cargo of salt which she took hence. A number of vessels have cleared for Alaska with assorted cargoes, with the intention of trading with the Indians and trappers. Anxiety is felt by the owners as to how they will fare in case they fall into the collector's hands, and are subject to his arbitrary rulings.

Flour is quiet and nominal. Wheat is inactive and extreme figures are offered; choice, $1·35 Legal-tenders, 76¾.

Sailed, ships Coldstream, for Liverpool; Sunrise, for Callao; and Albert William, for Montevideo.

FROM THE WEST.

The Great Storm.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.—Last night a terrific rain and hail storm, accompanied with wind and lightning, passed over this city. The Indiana Central Railroad freight depot was blown down, and a number of other buildings unroofed. The watchman of the Central depot, Allen McCullom, was killed, and other employes seriously injured.

The Rev. David Ballou, Universalist minister, of Utica, was passing the depot at the time of the storm, took shelter in the depot, and was seriously if not fatally injured.

The telegraph lines in the city were all prostrated, but have been repaired and communication resumed.

The Body of a Man Found.

MADISON, Ind., April 20.—The body of Mr. Austin, of Kentucky, was found in a hollow below the pike, this morning. He had fallen over the embankment, and miserably perished, it is supposed, about three weeks since. He was evidently intoxicated at the time.

Death of a Railway Superintendent.

McClure Branham, formerly Superintendent of the Madison division of the Indiana Railroad, died at his residence in North Madison at 5 o'clock this morning.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Funeral of the Fireman George McBride.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The funeral of the fireman, George McBride, killed by the falling of a wall in McClellan's alley on Saturday night, took place yesterday afternoon, attended by the Mayor, Presidents and members of the City Councils, Police and Fire Commissioners, and detachments of the Police and Fire Departments, and many citizens. The other disabled firemen remain about as first reported.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the Maryland State Bible Society was held last night at Dr. Smith's church. The total receipts for the past year from all sources were $15,630.

Fire in Canada.

MITCHELL, April 20.—A fire occurred in the business portion of this town yesterday, which destroyed property to the amount of $50,000. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Cotton quiet at 28½ cents. Flour more active; we quote Howard street superfine, at $6@6 50; do. extra, at $7@8 75; do. family, at $8 50@10 50; City mills superfine, at $6 66 50; do. extra, at $7@9; do. family, at $9@11 75; Western superfine, at $5 85@6 25; do. extra, at $6 50@8; and do. family, at $8 25@9. Wheat dull; sales of choice red, at $2·20. Corn dull; prime white, 79@81c.; yellow, 84@86c. Oats firm for prime: heavy, 75@80c.; light, 65@70c. Rye dull, at $1·40@4·45. Provisions and Whisky unchanged.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton steady; 300 bales sold at 28¾c. Flour heavy and declined 5c., sales of 4500 barrels; State, $6 35@6 60; Western, $5 20@8; Southern, $6 10@11 25. Wheat declining; sales of 3000 bushels No. 2, at $1·46. Corn heavy; sales of 25,000 bushels at 80@84c.; Oats firmer; sales of 14,000 bushels at 78c., afloat, and 76½c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $31. Lard firm at 18¾@18¾c. Whisky heavy.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Stocks dull. Gold, 134¾. Exchange, 8. 5-20s, 1862, 120¾; do. 1864, 115¾; do. 1865, 117¾; new, 114¾; 1867, 114¾; 10-40s, 106. Virginia 6s, 61¾; Missouri 6s, 87; Canton Company, 62½; Cumberland preferred, 29; New York Central, 135½; Reading, 94¾; Hudson River, 147½; Michigan Central, 123¾; Michigan Southern, 98½; Illinois Central, 142½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92½; Cleveland and Toledo, 98¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 138½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 133.

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Reduction in the Department Clerical Forces—Callers at the White House—Cabinet Meeting To-day.

ADVICES BY CABLE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Dismissals and Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—About one hundred clerks, so far, have been discharged from the Third Auditor's Office, and forty-two new appointments made, two of whom are colored men. One is Robert R. Douglass, son of Frederick Douglass, and the other James E. O. Hare, who was clerk in the North Carolina Constitutional Convention.

The rush of visitors at the appointment office of the Treasury was intolerable to-day, so that the appointment clerk was compelled to station a doorkeeper, with instructions to admit no one until 12 o'clock.

There was also a crowd at the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Navy Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kellogg is ordered to duty at New Orleans, in connection with the iron-clads. Master Francis H. Sheppard is ordered to the Naval Academy. Chief Engineer W. H. Shock is ordered to special duty at Washington Navy Yard. Lieutenant O. F. Heyerman is detached from League Island station and granted leave of absence.

Visitors to the Executive Mansion.

A very large crowd of visitors were at the Executive Mansion this morning, the doors of the President's office being open until twelve o'clock, when those present availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining an interview with the Chief Magistrate. Among those who had personal interviews were Senators Cattell, Hamlin, Cole, Drake, Morton, Thayer, Schurz, Cragin, Wilson, Fenton, Nye and Boreman. Mr. Robert Lincoln also paid his respects.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet met at noon, with all the members present except Secretary Borie.

The National Union League.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, which has usually met in Washington, will convene at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, on Friday, April 30, at noon.

The new organization of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which has been under consideration by the Commissioner and his assistants, went into effect to-day.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Strike of the Miners Ended.

BRUSSELS, April 20.—The trouble among the miners at Mons, who have been on a strike for higher wages, has ended, and no further rioting is apprehended. The workmen announce that that they are ready to resume work peacefully, and at a small advance on the prices heretofore paid.

South American News.

LISBON, April 20.—The regular mail steamship has arrived from Rio Janeiro. Her news is not important. The Paraguayan prisoners of war released by the allies have rejoined President Lopez. The Paraguayans had made several very successful raids into the territory held by the allies.

From Boston.

BOSTON, April 20.—Dennis Sullivan was arrested last night for outraging a little girl in a by street, in South Boston, and has been committed without bail.

From Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 20.—Professor Mitchell, the mathematician, aged seventy-six, died at Vassar College yesterday from general debility.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2700 City 6s, Old	98	200 sh Read R	b30. 47·56
$1000 Pa R 1m 6s	99⅛	100 do	b30. 47·56
$3000 Leh V R n bds. b30.	94	100 do	b30. 47·56
$1500 City 6s, New.	101¼	100 do	830. 47½
$2000 do	101¼	300 do	b30. 47·56
$1000 Leh R 6s c.	86¼	100 do	830. 47½
$1000 Leh V old bs. c	95½	100 do	b30. 47·56
6 sh Leh Val R	55½	100 do	830. 47¾
300 sh N Y & Mid	4·81	100 do	820. 47½
23 sh Cata Pf	33½	100 sh Leh N St	33⅛
300 sh Phil & E. b60.	28¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New	101¾	$500 Bel & Del 2m.	82
$1000 W Penna R bs guaranteed	80	$2000 N Pa 6s	89
$200 Pa 6s, 2 ser. c.	105	51 sh Leh Val. is.	55¼
$1000 Pa R 2 m	94⅞	10 sh Penna R.	59⅜
$1000 do	94⅞	4 do	59⅞

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FIFTH EDITION

KIMBERLY vs. BUTLER

The Case in Court To-day.

Chase, Cushing, Butler, and Others Present.

The Butler-Kimberly Case.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day, Chief-Justice Chase sitting with Judge Giles, the case of Kimberly against Butler came up. For the plaintiff, Meade Addison, and for the defendant, R. J. Brent, Hon. Caleb Cushing, and William Schley. An argument was had on the construction of the word "arrest" in the Constitution, and the privilege of a member of Congress from arrest. Mr. Addison opened the argument, followed by Mr. Cushing. Mr. Schley, in consequence of illness, did not argue the case. Mr. Brent followed Mr. Cushing, and is now speaking. General Butler is present and the court-room is crowded.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following nominations came in to-day:—David A. Nunn, of Tennessee, Minister to Ecuador, vice Russell, of Pennsylvania, withdrawn; C. N. Riotter, of Texas, Minister to Nicaragua; James St. Clair Boal, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at Mexico; Charles P. Morrill, of Maine, Consul at Vervieres; Aaron Secyle, of New York, Consul at Hesse-Darmstadt; F. S. Richards, of Tennessee, Consul at Leeds; Charles B. Brancom, of Missouri, Consul at Manchester; J. T. Howard, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Leghorn; James S. Foley, of Kentucky, Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

Lewis M. Burson to be Chief Justice of Montana.

Postmasters—Robert A. Dennison, Warren, Pennsylvania; Frank M. Eastman, Butler, Pa.; William K. Eck, Greensville, Pa.; James McKean, Mercer, Pa.; Daniel Washabaugh, Bedford, Pa.

WHAT IS

DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1. A Constant Pain or Uneasiness in the Pit of the Stomach, which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is generally very severe and obstinate.

2. Flatulence and Acidity.—Those symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments, instead of digesting.

3. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of the food in the stomach, and the want of pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5. Diarrhœa.—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6. Pains in all Parts of the System—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue.

7. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8. Cough.—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed Consumption.

9. Want of Sleep.—A very